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VOL. 1/ NO 160. BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 4. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th "	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th "	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.	10000
18th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
31st February,	Caledonia.	8000	.....	..
28th "	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th "	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st "	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th "	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th "	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th "	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th "	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th "	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	11000
2nd May.	Calelonia.	8000	.....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th "	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE-	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
" LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

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For accomodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fenang Maru.	S. Murazumi.	5500	24th Aug.	5th Sept.
Jinsen Maru	J. C. Richards.	3765	7th Sep	19th Sept.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov.	14th Nov
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	5601	16th Nov.	28th Nov.

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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
KASARA	1195	Fri., 11th Sept.	*6 a.m.	Direct
DUMRA	1695	Thu., 4th Sept.	9 a. m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Kasara," 1,195, tons, on Thursday, 11th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 11th September calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Lingt, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday, 4th Sept
†LINDULA ..	3358	" 18th "
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	" 2nd October
† PUNDUA ..	3305	" 16th October.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban

†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA 5,192 tons, on or about 4th September, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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4th September, 1913.
161

FUNDS Exceed.....£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 7,139,552

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GAS	AND
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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay, Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay) Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, Particulars of which may be had on application.

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The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0.	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
do. do. 125 deg (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 gals.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders	£600,000

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Chief Officers.
Municipality of Baroda.
Baroda Municipality, 30th Aug., 1913.

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WANTED, good GOANESE COOK, with or without Assistants. Apply stating salary, and forwarding testimonials.

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Senior Medical Officer,
J. J. Hospital.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1913.

WANTED at once a qualified Lady Doctor on Rs. 175 per month, boarding free, travelling paid according to Civil Service Regulations. Preference will be given to a specialist in female diseases who should be kind and sympathetic towards her patients—Apply soon with testimonials to RAJA SAHEB DEO BAHADUR, Sirguja State, C. P.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Palitana State, a STATE ENGINEER for a period of two years. Must be a well qualified all-round Engineer, with at least 10 years' practical experience. Pay up to Rs. 600, according to qualifications. Free quarters. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials as to qualifications and character, and stating age and what pay acceptable, to

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
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WANTED a qualified and well experienced MINING PROSPECTOR, for the Tonk State. Salary according to qualifications. For further particulars apply stating experience and salary required to

STATE COUNCIL,
Tonk.

WANTED, a qualified FOREST OFFICER for Maihar State. Pay Rs. 100 per mensem plus fixed Travelling Allowance of Rs. 20. Apply stating age, caste and qualifications with copies of certificates (which will not be returned) including copy of the last certificate received by the applicant from his last employer, to

THE DEWAN,
Maihar, E. I. R.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Palitana State, a STATE ENGINEER for a period of two years. Must be a well qualified all-round Engineer, with at least 10 years' practical experience. Pay up to Rs. 600, according to qualifications Free quarters. Man with knowledge of Guzerati preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials as to qualifications and character, and stating age and what pay acceptable, to

THE ADMINISTRATOR,
Palitana State, Kathiawar.

BURMA RAILWAYS.

WANTED for the office of the Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon Superintendent a qualified Accountant with experience in Locomotive and Workshop accounts who for at least five years has held a responsible position in connection with such work.

Pay Rs. 225 rising to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 15 for each year's approved service.

Applications stating age and experience, and if in service whether permission to apply has been obtained from present employer, and accompanied with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th September 1913.

Second class steamer fare from Calcutta or Madras will be paid to candidate selected on signing service agreement.

J. R. PHILLIPS.
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.
INSEIN,
2nd Sept. 1913.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE a Brand New BIANCHI CAR, 18/24 h.p., Landaulette Body, fitted with special large sized Dunlop Limousine Tyres, 880 by 120, Electric Light, 12 volts, Head Lamps, Mirror, Clock Smith's Speedometer. Cost Rs. 10,030. A reasonable offer will be accepted. The car can be seen by appointment with the Undersigned.

R. N. WADIA,
"Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—1. One new improved Mannlicher Schonauer 5-shot Repeating Rifle, 'Take down' model. Bought only last year of Messrs. A. Hollis and Sons, a fine weapon. In perfect order with case, and 40 Cartridges. Only used a few times. Rs. 200.

2. B. S. A. 310 Buck Rifle by A. Hollis and Son; very little used. Rs. 50. Apply to

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. The Maharaja of Dhar.

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE.

IN SANTA CRUZ (SUBURB of Bombay) a large, COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with an upper storey and with a large compound containing 2 wells, fountains, and a nicely laid garden. Detached kitchens, outhouses and stables. Total area 76,500 sq. ft. about. On each floor 4 bedrooms of about 24ft. by 14ft. with double bathroom attached to each, one drawing room and one dining-room each about 24ft. by 26ft. Verandah East and West 12ft.; North and South 6ft. with two large porticoes on West and East. Open view of beautiful landscape on all sides including sea view. Situated on Gorebunder Main Road about 8 minutes walk, or, 3 minutes drive from Railway Station. Suited for large families, clubs, and Sanatoriums, or as a chummery, Hospital, or, School. Owner wishes to part with the property owing to family arrangements. For further particulars, apply to

HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY,
Bombay Stationery Mart,
Victoria Buildings,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

BARGAIN: 1913 Model, Overland 4 Cylinder, 30 Horse Power, Torpedo Body Touring Car, Capable of seating comfortably five persons, painted French Grey, picked out with fine green lines, completely equipped with hood, Aceteylene head lamps and generator, Oil side tail lamps. Speedometer, Wind screen, New Tyres, Tools, etc., in perfect running order and condition. Rs. 3,500. Trial given on application to Box No. 56, Care of "Bombay Chronicle." 0404

IMPORTANT TO LARGE COTTON MILLS, FLOUR MILLS, SUGAR FACTORIES, ETC.—FOR SALE. One Second-hand Compound Surface condensing Corliss Valve Engine, 800 H. P., by Hick Hargreaves, 26 by 44, by 72, running smoothly, 60 revolutions, 20 ropes, 1¾in. dia. with patent Automatic Barring Engine, all in good working order, with all fittings complete, capable to run a cotton mill of 25,000 Spindles and 400 Looms for another 20 years, to be sold very cheap as it lies at the old Soonderdas Mill, Gilder Street, Byculla, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET—COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW with stabling and outhouses. Rent Rs. 85, at Victoria 3 Cross Lane, Byculla. Apply to Mrs. Nariman on the premises.

TO BE LET.

A FLAT in Northcote House—Rent Rs. 155. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

A LARGE BUNGALOW on Bandra Hill—Rent Rs. 125. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

A FURNISHED FLAT in "Datoo bhoy Mansions" for about six months. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0427

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY
A few select pieces at
English Prices.
PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predecessing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD.

TENDERS are invited for a Steam Plant consisting of Engine, Boiler and Economizer capable of lifting 3,125 gallons per minute against a total head of 94 feet.

Specifications can be obtained from the Supervising Engineer's office, 14, Clyde Road, Lucknow, on application.

Tenders must be submitted not later than noon 27th November, 1913.

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

A. B. FFORDE,
Chairman,
Municipal Board, Lucknow.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the inhabitants of Bombay will be held in the hall of the Framji Cawasji Institute on Saturday the 6th September next at 5-20 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the purpose of making a further representation to the Government of India on the question of separation of the Judicial branch of His Majesty's Service from the Executive Branch also on the recent development touching Indians in South Africa.

Sd. D. E. WACHA,
,, C. H. SETALVAD,
,, AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
,, N. M. SAMARTH,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 30th August 1913. 0405

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT, 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF THE SECOND ALTERATION OF STREET SCHEME.

SCHEME NO. V.

WHEREAS A NOTIFICATION for a Street Scheme made by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (being Scheme No. V) was duly published under the provisions of the above Act in the "Government Gazette" of the 14th September 1899, 21st September 1899 and 28th September 1899 and thereafter the said Trustees after inserting in the said Scheme such modifications as they thought fit applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the said Scheme as so modified such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired therefor and a schedule showing the rateable value of the same and of other lands in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28 and 32 of the said Act. And whereas subsequently to such sanction being obtained the Board altered the said Scheme (hereinafter referred to as the "first alteration") and a Notification of the first alteration was duly published under the provisions of the said Act in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 1st June 1911, 8th June 1911 and 15th June 1911 and thereafter the said Trustees applied to Government for and obtained sanction to the first alteration such application being accompanied by *inter alia* a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired for the Scheme as altered in addition to the land specified in the statement of land proposed to be acquired which accompanied the application for sanction referred to in the first Recital herete and also by a schedule showing the rateable value of the said additional land and of other land in accordance with the provisions of Sections 28, 29 and 32 of the said Act AND WHEREAS by a Notification published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 11th day of April 1912 it was declared under the provisions of Section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 that the land containing 33,947.72 square yards or thereabouts lying between the western boundary of the Scheme as now altered and a line indicated on Plan Land Manager's No. 107, dated 29th August, 1913, by a red chain dotted line was required for a public purpose namely for a Goods Depot at Dadar and proceedings have been taken under the last mentioned Act for the acquisition of the said land from the said Trustees and whereas it appears to the said Trustees that a further improvement can be made in divers parts of the said Scheme and the said Trustees have again altered the said Scheme for the purpose of making such improvement And Whereas the said Scheme as now altered involves the acquisition otherwise than by Agreement of certain land other than that specified in the aforesaid statements and schedules as proposed to be acquired for the purposes of the said Scheme. Now it is hereby notified pursuant to Sections 27 (1) 29 (2) (c) and 32 of the said Act, that the said Scheme has been so altered a second time in divers parts and that an altered Scheme has been made by the said Trustees.

The limits of the area comprised in the Scheme so altered are as follows:—

On the North—Land of the Board acquired for the purposes of their Scheme No. VI.

On the East—The Western boundary of Sion Road and the Eastern boundary of Matunga Road.

On the South proceeding from East to West properties in the tenure or occupation of Bai Dinbai Dosabhai Allbless and others and of the Kohinoor Mills Co., Ltd., respectively. A portion of the Vincent Road—Land of the Board acquired for the purposes of their Scheme XXXI—properties in the tenure or occupation of Dinshaw Mancherji Dastur, Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji and Jehangir Bomonji Petit respectively and land bearing New Survey No. 1262 being the approach to the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway; and on the West proceeding from South to North the said land in course of acquisition for the said Railway land acquired for the said Railway a passage leading North properties bearing the following New Survey Nos. 1 Part and 2 Part,/848 1 Part, /839 another passage leading North properties bearing New Survey Numbers 2 Part,/839 1 Part and 2 Part, /838 1 Part, 2 Part, 3 Part,/838 1A Part,/837 4A and 5A/837 4 Part,/840 4A,/840 5/840, 6/840 a passage and properties bearing New Survey Nos. 5DA/840 and 15/839.

The Office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the said Scheme as altered, a Map (Plan Land Manager's No. 107, dated 29th August 1913) of the area comprised therein (such area being delineated on the said Map and therein enclosed in a red border line) and a statement specifying the additional land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours. The additional plots of land other than the sites formerly used as passages now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a pink colour on the said Map. The said passages now proposed to be acquired are distinguished by a green colour on the said Map.

The plots of land coloured yellow on the said Map and forming portions of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 1 Part and 2 Part,/848, 1 Part,/839, 2 Part,/839 1 Part and 2 Part,/838 1 Part 2 Part 3 Part,/838 1A Part,/837, 4 Part,/840 and 1212 (part of) respectively are no longer required for the execution of the said Scheme.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1913.
J. P. ORR,
Chairman of the Board.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT.

I. SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Rangoon Circle, up to noon on the 15th September, 1913, for the supply, month by month, as required of the following articles of Painters stores during the year commencing 1st October, 1913, and ending 30th September, 1914:—

Item No.	Articles.	Probable requirements per month.
1.	Paints oil ready mixed	3 to 4 tons.
2.	Do. Stiff	1 to 1½ ,,
3.	Do. dry	½ to 2 ,,
4.	Red ochre, dry	1 to 1½ ,,
5.	Dryers	10 to 12 cwts.
6.	Distemper	6 to 8 cwts.
7.	Linseed oil, raw	100 to 120 Galls,
8.	Do. do. boiled	150 to 180 ,,
9.	Varnish	20 to 25 ,,
10.	Turpentine	30 to 35 ,,
11.	Biushes, paint, varnish, etc.	As required.
12.	Do. wire	
13.	Do. tar	

The quantities given in the above statement represent the approximate average requirements per mensem.

2. All supplies are to be subject to a guarantee that they are manufactured in India from Indian materials, or, if they are manufactured from imported materials that a substantial part of the process of manufacture has been performed in India.

3. Tenders must be in Form K. 2. Blank Forms and all other particulars can be obtained at the office of THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, Rangoon Circle, during office hours on each day up to the 13th September, 1913.

4. Specifications of each article to be supplied should be submitted by Tenderers who will also state their proposals as to manner of supply and guarantee.

5. THE SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. H. WOLLASTON,
Superintending Engineer,
Rangoon Circle.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR RS. 70 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UP TO NOON ON MONDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1913.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Governor of Bengal in Council, by an order No. 117 Marine, dated the 26th August, 1913, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette" on the 27th August, 1913, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 70 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other rupee and sterling loans at present outstanding, with loans from Government, and with any further loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Act. The Debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested or which may hereafter become vested, in the Commissioners, and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents, and charges leviable under the Act.

By Bengal Government Notification No. 855J., dated the 4th March, 1913, the Indian Trust Act as amended by Act III of 1908, has been extended to the province of Bengal.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each, or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order, and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 18th day of March and the 18th day of September at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 18th March, 1914. The loan will be repayable in 30 years, and the Commissioners are required under section 34 of their Act to set aside half-yearly out of their income by way of sinking fund such amounts as will suffice to liquidate the loan within that period. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government, and are annually examined by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches, to credit of the Commissioners, or at the Commissioners' Office, and the balance 98 per cent. must be paid on or before the 17th day of September, 1913. Interest will accrue from the 18th September, 1913. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 17th day of September.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, at the Commissioners' Office, Koila Ghat Street, up to noon on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913. Tenders at different rates should be submitted on separate forms.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen, or from the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or Branches.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

T. H. ELDERTON,
Offg. Secretary.
4th Sept., 1913.

If printed forms are not used, Tenders should be made in the form given below and be sent in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Debenture Loan."

TO
THE SECRETARY,
To the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.

I/we the undersigned hereby apply for..... Debentures of Rs. .....each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the 27th August, 1913, and I/we send herewith a receipt for Rs.....being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures and I/we undertake to accept the same or any less number the Commissioners may allot to me/us and to make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 17th day of September, 1913.

The amount I/we undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs..... per cent.

Signature .....
Address .....
Dated .....1913.

*The deposit may also be sent with the tenders.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA
To-Night!
A Thrilling and Realistic War-Drama.
THE MASSACRE,
A Reproduction of Actual Events during the American Government's War with the Indians of the North West.
MOST REALISTIC FIGHTING SCENES.
RIVAL TO SATAN,
A Beautiful Pathecolour Production.
POLIDOR THINKS Himself Invisible. | MYSTERIOUS Barrels.
2 Rare Bits of Fun.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-30, and 10.
Saturday, and Sunday, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday—5-30 to 6-30.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE EXCELSIOR.
(At 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.)
Great Detective Story,
"THE MAZE of MYSTERY."
A Film in Three Parts of sustained Interest—a clever story, superbly mounted and acted.
WIFFLES' PIGTAIL, AND WHAT A PIGTAIL!
PATHE'S GAZETTE.
More interesting than ever.
147

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
The advertised opening date postponed it being found impossible to give performances during the preparations of the contemplated additions. The opening date will be announced hereafter.

THE MOTOR UNION
Insurance Co., Ld.,
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy.
Some special features are:
No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.
Prospectus and rates on application to—
E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2359.

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.
OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
[Telephone No. 1138.]
Patron:
The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer. M.A.D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
President-in-Council:
James McDonald Esqr., J. P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).
Offg. President-in-Council.
Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).
Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.
OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.
EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governesses, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicitly, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.
Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
The Manager
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.
BOMBAY

MOTOR CARS.
To suit all Pockets, Purposes and Tastes.
BELSIZE, AUSTIN, B. S. A.
SUNBEAM. STUDEBAKER.
From Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 15,000.
Trial Runs on any of above cars by arrangement with
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
Rampart Row, Fort
Tel. 1134.
183. A.

Rowlands' Kalydor
Makes your skin soft and smooth.
You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use
Rowland's Kalydor
"For Your Skin."
This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

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CROMPTONS BOMBAY, LTD.,

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

CONTRACTORS FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING FANS LIFTS

THE CROMPTON FAN GIVES
THE MOST BREEZE FOR
THE LEAST CURRENT.

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ltd.,

35-37, APOLLO ST.,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of about 1,578 bags rice and grain sweeping.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Agents. B. I. S. N. Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th September, 1913, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at the Prince's Dock, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Ex. s.s. "African Monarch."

323 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in B. Shed.

Ex s.s. "Glenclunny."

680 bags rice and grain, sweeping lying in C. Shed.

Ex s.s. "St. George."

309 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in C. and G. Shed.

Ex. s.s. "Portloe."

266 bags rice and grain sweeping lying in F. Shed.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, be longing to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Sections 88 and 119 of the Sea Customs Act. VIII, of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Custom House, On TUESDAY, 9th September, 1913, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following unclaimed, and confiscated goods.

150 Casks Cement: Tallow China Clay: Tin Plates: Tooth Powder: Catalogues: Tiles: Window glass printed matter: Chlorinate of lime: Edison's Batteries: Perfumery: Turpentine: Paint: Alizarine dye: Planed boards: cowries: Soda ash: Dry grapes: Wall nuts: Plums: Woollen and Cotton piece-goods: Chemical bleached wood pulp: Skins: Iron bars: Horse box and various other articles.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1913 256

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE ON FRIDAY the 5th day of September 1913.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will on FRIDAY the 5th day of September, 1913, at 2-30 p..m (S.T.), sell by public auction at their sales rooms the following.

By order of party concerned:—

1 Bale bordered prints black sateen and coloured fents 355lbs.

1 Bale fancy coloured shirting fents 479lbs.

On account of the concerned a lot of Gold bordered porcelain toilet sets, porcelain tea set, lacquered cabinet, etc. A lot of 10 dozen chairs.

One case 27 gross Christmas and New Year Cards.

Miscellaneous articles consisting of Type-writers sewing machines, tables, phonograph, safes, a lot of Japanese surees, a lot of table covers, etc.

SORABJI COWASJEE and Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th September 1913. 252

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PRECIOUS SIRPECH CROWN ORNAMENT OF FIVE TIKDAS WITH KALGI, consisting of valuable diamonds, rubies and emeralds.

Under instructions from Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the Pledgee, and on account and at the risk of the firm of Sha Chandulal Khusalchand, the Pledgor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of September, 1913, at 4 p.m., one valuable Sirpech head ornament of five Tikdas with Kalgi, consisting of about 325 valuable diamonds with about 205 rubies and 10 emeralds. There was formerly a large valuable emerald in the centre of the said Sirpech, which was sold with the consent of the said firm of Sha Chandulal Khusalchund and the one substituted in its place is believed to be an imitation one.

The above Sirpech ornament is now on view at the Office of Messrs. Bennett and Co., from 12 to 5 p.m. (S.T.), each day.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the said Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co. at their Office. No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the said Auctioneers.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dinning table, arm chairs, cabinets, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, easychairs, writing tables, bedsteads, typewriter, phonographs, baba cradles, lamps camp tables, perambulators etc.

At 2 p.m., (S.T.)

1. Second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & Co.—(*Continued.*)

1. Second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1. Handsome strong rubber tyred palanquim office Shigram in good order.
1. Grey pony, quiet in harness.
1. Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th September, 1913. 254

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, in Scheme III, Sandhurst Road Estate (East and West).

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 18th September at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 68, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot. No. I. Plot No. 83, 431 sq. yds:—This plot has frontages on four roads, known as Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Khetwadi Back Road and 2nd Khetwadi Lane.

Lot No. II Plot. No. 5, 684 sq yds:—This is an excellent building site. It has a frontage of about 46ft. 5in. on Sandhurst Road, and 131ft., on 1st Pathan Road.

Lot No. III. Plot No. 6, 525 sq. yds:—A compact plot of building land. It has a frontage of 50 ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 90ft., 5in. on Northbrook Street.

Lot No. IV, Plot No. 7, 547, sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. 10in. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft. 7in. on Northbrook St.

Lot No. V Plot No. 68, 567 sq. yds:—This is an excellent building site, having a frontage of 53ft. on Sandhurst Road, and 89ft., on Kumbharvada Road.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

All the above plots are situated close to Tram Lines, and in a very thickly populated part of the city. Sandhurst Road, will shortly be continued through the Elphinstone Bridge, thus giving direct access to the Docks. All the plots are admirably suited for the erection of shops.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager before the Auction, regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, situate on high ground and close to the New Recreation ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on Plot No. 18, the following very valuable building plots for a period of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1, Plot No. 15, 715 sq., yds:—This is exceedingly a choice plot of building land, situate on the east side of Tejpal Road. It has a frontage of over 104 feet and it is immediately adjoining the proposed New Recreation Ground to be constructed by the Municipality on the site of the Old Gowalia Tank.

Lot No. 2. Plot No. 16, 790 sq. yds:—This is a valuable building site situate on the east side of Tejpal Road, having a frontage of about 85 feet.

Lot No. 3, Plot No. 18, 934 sq. yds:—A very fine building site, situate on the west side of Owen Dunn Road, having a frontage of about 102 feet and immediately adjoining the Gowalia Recreation Ground.

Shops will be allowed on all these plots and nahanees will also be allowed near the rooms.

Architects interested in the plots are advised to consult the Land Manager, before the auction regarding the developments they may have in view in connection with any of the above plots.

For further particulars, auction and building conditions, form of lease, plans of the site can be had on application to the Land Manager, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D., COMMANDING.

Sept. 4.

805. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress—Mufti.

806. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A.M.

807 *Recruits Parade* —All Recruits of the current season will prade at the 01 Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Fridays at 6.30 P.M.

808 *Parade.*—The prade for "G" Company on Monday the 8th Instant is cancelled.

809 *Bangalore Team.*—The following will proced to Bangalore to represent the Corps at the S.I.R.A. Meeting:—Captain F. H. James; Sergt. Major A. A Wale Qr. Mr. Sergt. P. R. Soundy; "E" Coy. Cr. Sergt. F. Gidney, "F" Coy.; Sergt. J. Clark, 'A" Coy.; Sergt. M. Byrne, "A" Coy. Sergt. S. Varlon, "A" Coy. L. Cpl. G. Collyer, "E" Coy. Vol. R. H. Selkirk, "A" Coy.; Vol. W. Clarke, "A" Coy.; Vol. P. O'Brien, "A" Coy.

810 *Staff.*—During the absence of Captain F. H. James at Bangalore, Lieut. H. B. Murray will officiate as Adjutant.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

For the 3rd Sep. 1913.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Local rain has fallen in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0·13" and Sirsa 1·94". Skies are clear in the south-west and the extreme north, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Both day and night temperatures are in defect in the extreme north. Day temperature is below normal at Multan.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0·32", Ajmer 0·43" and Kotah 0·14". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in West Central India, Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar. Rajkot has had 0·12", Bhavanagar Para 2·02", Surat 1·62", Ahmedabad 3·93", Neemuch 1·79" and Indore 0·10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature in defect at Bhavnagar Para, Surat and Ahmedaba d.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain ha fallen in the western half of the division; Hoshangabad has had 0·47", Khandwa 2·10", and Akola and Amraoti 0·19" each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature continues in defect in Berar and at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0·93" and Ratnagiri 0·27". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan: Malegaon has had 0·77" and Poona 0·11" Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The maisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern half of the division.

General Remarks.—The area of low pressure has moved westwards and is better defined today; its centre lies a little to the east of Ahmedabad. Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat, the eastern half of West Central India, Rajputana and the north Konkan. With the westward advance of the depression precipitation has become insignificant in Hyderabad and decreased in the Central Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. Outside of the area affected by the depression rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab and on the north Madras coast and nearly general in Malabar. The depression may move further in a nearly westerly direction.

Nearly general rain is likely in Gujarat and Kathiawar; fairly general rain on the west coast of the Peninsula; local rain in West Central India some showers in the Central Provinces, Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan and possibly in lowe. Sind.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of September 1913.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	93.6	77.0	53	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask	94.3	81.3	87	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat	98.3	?	72	..	0.00	—0.17
Do. (2nd)	99.3	82.1	52	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	95.3	78.5	77	..	10.28	+5.84
Rawalpindi	88.9	65.6	75	0.13	22.90	+3.28
Lahore	94.4	77.7	83	..	17.97	+4.85
Sirsa	96.3	74.5	77	1.94	17.72	+8.23
Ambala	95.5	76.9	74	..	28.21	+7.28
Delhi	94.5	79.8	74	..	13.56	—6.09
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.0	82.5	60	..	6.99	—13.94
Mainpuri	93.3	?	83	..	10.37	—9.58
Jhansi	96.1	77.5	69	..	8.78	—20.53
Cawnpore	92.6	79.0	81	..	16.10	—10.94
Allahabad	95.6	78.0	69	..	19.66	—9.80
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	100.6	80.8	53	..	2.91	+0.73
Karachi	83.5	75.0	86	..	12.01	+6.28
Ajmer	85.6	77.7	82	0.43	10.61	—6.32
Jaipur	94.2	78.1	65	..	12.12	—6.85
Kotah	93.6	77.6	83	0.74	15.30	—6.43
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	76.0	86	..	32.63	+20.91
Dwarka	83.8	76.7	88	..	15.79	+2.95
Veraval	80.6	76.8	89	..	24.89	+8.95
Rajkot	87.6	74.9	95	0.12	26.43	+4.26
Bhavnagar Para.	81.0	75.8	98	2.02	34.06	+17.72
Surat	78.9	75.6	93	1.62	35.40	+1.80
Ahmedabad	85.6	75.2	96	3.93	32.22	+6.97
Deesa	90.8	76.4	87	0.09	33.26	+13.12
Neemuch	86.4	72.5	90	1.79	23.84	+1.06
Indore	84.1	71.1	88	0.10	35.84	+12.03
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.8	73.3	79	0.03	30.29	—13.59
Saugor	85.8	72.6	90	0.03	21.92	—13.82
Hoshangabad	86.1	73.4	88	0.47	35.96	—1.53
Khandwa	82.2	72.1	86	2.10	38.15	+16.63
Akola	78.2	71.7	73	0.19	25.34	×2.57
Amraoti	77.3	70.3	85	0.19	32.57	+8.92
Nagpur	79.1	70.8	84	0.06	42.37	+6.29
Chanda	85.0	73.5	79	0.01	48.82	+9.71
Raipur	84.7	75.6	84	..	33.71	—3.63
KONKAN—						
Bombay	80.2	76.0	88	0.93	64.44	+5.38
Ratnagiri	80.3	73.9	89	0.27	65.21	—19.87
Mormugao	82.0	74.7	91	0.08	78.51	—0.11
Karwar	81.7	75.0	90	0.03	81.36	—19.98
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	75.9	71.1	94	0.77	12.80	—0.41
Ahmednagar	78.6	69.0	89	..	18.34	+6.54
Poona	77.0	70.3	92	0.11	21.93	+6.01
Sholapur	87.3	71.1	62	..	10.69	—4.63
Bijapur	85.2	70.3	69	..	8.95	+0.48
Belgaum	74.8	65.5	87	0.07	31.08	—2.97
Aurangabad	76.4	68.5	83	0.09	18.68	×0.55
Nizamabad (Indur).	83.4	71.2	77	..	34.66	+7.4
Hyderabad	87.8	71.2	71	..	12.98	—5.03
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	83.8	72.8	93	0.68	79.11	—20.44
Calicut	81.8	74.6	93	0.28	66.76	—15.32
Cochin	84.7	73.7	80	0.05	64.65	—0.15
Colombo	80.5	77.5	86	..	12.66	—3.95
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.8	77.2	76	0.45	7.76	—10.42
Bellary	95.0	70.3	64	..	3.07	—3.36
Cuddapah	100.5	78.0	47	..	5.42	—8.43
Madras	101.0	80.0	58	..	3.96	—7.49
Bangalore	86.3	64.3	76	..	9.61	—2.47
Coimbatore	89.9	70.3	90	..	2.83	—1.47
Trichinopoly	98.1	77.3	61	..	1.98	—5.52
Negapatam	97.2	77.7	79	..	6.74	—0.71

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The depression which was yesterday near Hoshangabad is now near Mount Abu and it has given moderate rain to the south of its path. It will probably continue to move towards Sind. The disturbance in the Bay yesterday has crossed the coast near Calcutta and is shown this morning as a feeble depression over Deltaic Bengal. The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Rajputana, Central India; fairly general in Lower Burma, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, east Gujarat, west Central Provinces, the west coast, and the north Bombay, Deccan; and local in Upper Burma. A few falls also occurred in Mysore, and the north Madras coast.

The principal amounts are:—Diamond Island, three inches; Kyaukpyu, Minbu Bhamo, Cox's Bazar and Burdwan, one; Barisal and Saugor Island, one and a half; Hazaribagh, Sirsa and Mount Abu, two; Kotah, three-quarters; Bikaner, a quarter; Surat, one and a half; Ahmedabad, four; Neemuch and Khandwa, two; Bombay, one; Malegaon and Mercara, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in south Rajputana, Gujarat and Sind.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 2nd September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·671
Temperature of Air	degrees	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	74·4
Dew Point	,,	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	..	0·918
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	10.0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	degrees	19·2
Minimum do. do.	degrees.	76·0
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	22·9
Fall of Rain	inches	1.38
Total fall during month		1·58
Total fall during year		64.44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 3rd September		0·00

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd September 1913 was 29·388 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ship the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·018 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913	High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h.	m.	f. in.
Thurs.	4	1	31 a	28 10
	m	2	12	28 7
Fri.	5	2	10 a	27 9
	m	3	2	27 8
Satur.	6	2	51 a	26 6
	m	4	0	26 7
Sun.	7	3	40 a	25 2
	m	5	15	25 8
Mon.	8	4	45 a	23 11
Tues.	9	7	0	25 3
		6	19	23 2

1913	Low water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	4	m 7	39 a	14 8
		7	55 a	17 7
Fri.	5	m 8	21	15 3
		m 8	44	19 1
Satur.	6	9	6 a	16 2
	m	9	46	20 6
Sun.	7	10	2 a	17 4
	m	11	33	21 5
Mon.	8	11	21 a	18 3
Tues.	9	1	40 a	21 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
4. (Thurs.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51 m
5. (Fri.)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51 m
6. (Satur.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50 m
7. (Sun.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 49 m
8. (Mon.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 48 m
9. (Tues.)	6h. 25m.	6h. 47 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, August 25th, 5h. 47·8 m. A. M.: New Moon, September 1st, 2h 8·1 m. A. M.: First quarter, 7th, 6h. 35·7 m. P. M. Full Moon, 15th, 1h. 15.9 m. P. M.

S. S. Baron Dalmeny:—The steamer Baron Dalmeny, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta, reports strong S.-W. wind and sea in the Bay of Bengal, moderate to strong wind on Malabar Coast with heavy rain.

COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Consols 2½		737-8xd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	..	25·24½
Rentes 3 %	..	89¾
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·43½
Bar Silver Spot	..	27 9-16
,, 2 months hence	..	2711-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—		Quiet
Rupee Paper 3½ %	..	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying, Rate)	..	1-3 29-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ April 1913. Withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000 for Egypt.		
2½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	..	90½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	3-11-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	4
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4¼
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	..	4¼
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	7-7-9
Interest day to day loans	..	2½
7 day market loans	..	2½
% Since 17th April 1913.		

AMERICAN COTTON.

NEW YORK Sep. 2.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	38,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	27.000
Day's Exports to Continent	..	75,000
Futures at New York Oct. 12·94 closing price 12·27.		Previous
Futures at New York Jan. 12·97. Previous closing price.		

Advanced on bullish government conditions report and on bull support and short covering.

Spot Cotton at New York 13·00 price		Previous
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12·7-16 price		Previous
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.		
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 12·85 price 12·24.		Previous
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 12·91 price —		Previous
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	9½
Demand Bills	..	4-85½
Silver Commercial bars	..	59⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 2.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	50
Total Day's Imports	2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady, fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Firm.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Firm with a fair demand.	
Mid. Americans	7·06 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9·75 d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool closing time.) Oct. 12·53. Jan. 12·34.	
New York Official noon call Oct. 12·57 Jan. 12·38	
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 12·45 Jan. unquoted.	

WASHINGTON Sept 2

The United States Department of Agriculture in its monthly report on the cotton crop states that the average condition of the crop is 68·2 per cent.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	6·62	6·79
O. N.	6·59	6·75
N. D.	6·54	6·69
D. J.	6·54	6·69
J. F.	6·54	6·69
F. M.	6·55	6·70
M. A.	6·56	6·71
A. M	6·56	6·71
M. J.	6.57	6·72
J. J.	6.55	6·70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	..	steady
Estimated Sales	..	8,000
Total Imports	..	6,000
Future delivery prices:—		

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
S. O.	6·75	6·91
O. N.	6·75	6·88
N. D.	6·69	6·83
D. J.	6·69	6·82
J F.	6·69	6·83
F. M.	6.70	6·84
M. A	6·71	6·85
A. M	6·71	6·87
M. J.	6·72	6·86

LIVERPOOL COTTGN GOODS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.

Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8 lbs. Red Heading	..	7-8½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8 lbs.	..	8-5
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	..	8-0½
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12	..	2-2½
Green Ends	..	..
White Shirtings 32-33" by 42 yards Liepmans No. 1500	..	..
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 clf	..	13
40's Bannermills Twist	..	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	..	11½
F. G. F. Tinnivelly clf Liverpool	..	5½
Buyers or Sellers	..	Nominal
Months	..	Sept. Oct.
Water Twist American 30's	..	10¾
Water Twist American 40's	..	12
Mule Twist American 40's	..	11½
Mule Twist American 50's	..	13½
Mule Twist American 60's	..	15½
Mule Twist Egyptian 40's	..	16½
Mule Twist Egyptian 50's	..	17
Mule Twist Egyptian 60's	..	18
Tone "Dhoories" and "Shirtings":—quiet and firm		
,, "Cloth"	firm—a dvancing	
Weft American 54's	..	12
,, Egyptian 80's	..	18½
Tone "Yarns":—		steady
Weft Egyptian 32's	..	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	..	10½
,, 32's B.	..	10½
,, 36's W. T. C.	..	10½
,, 36's B.	..	11
,, 42's	..	12½
,, American 60's	..	16½
,, Egyptian 60's	..	17½
,, Egyptian 80's	..	21½

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, August 29

Good Bengal M. G.	..	5 3-16 d.
F. G. ,, ,,	..	5 5-16 d.
Fine ,, ,,	..	5 7-16 d.
Good Bhowanggur	..	5 11-16 d.
F. G. ,, ,,	..	5 13-16 d.
Fine ,, ,,	..	5 15-16 d.
Fine M. G. Bhowanggur	..	5 15-16 d.
Good Oomra M. G.	..	5 3-4 d.
F. G. ,, ,,	..	5 7-8 d.
Fine ,, ,,	..	6 d.
Good M. G. Oomra	..	5 3-4 d.
Fine M. G. Oomra	..	6 d.
Good Broach	..	6 d.
F. G. ,,	..	6 5-32 d.
Fine ,,	..	6 5-16 d.
Stock of Cotton in London	..	—
Good Khandeish	..	5 5-8 d.
F. G. ,,	..	5 3-4 d.

MUSICAL AND ELOCUTIONARY RECITAL.

At the end of this month Mr. Frank St. Ledger, late of the Cherniavsky Party, will, in conjunction with Mr. Howard Edie, give a Recital in Bombay. Mr. Edie is a finished Elocutionist and Classical Actor of repute and amongst other things will present a speech from 'Hamlet.'

Mr. Frank St. Ledger, who is to provide the Pianoforte items in the programme, is already known as a Pianist. He is the son of the well-known Mr. W. D. St. Ledger, of Madras.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

September 3.

The Agricultural Bureau Condition Report long and eagerly awaited for was declared to be 68.2 per cent. compared with 79.6 last month and last ten years' average 74.7 per cent. or by different states as under:

States.		a	b	c
Virginia	..	80—1	81	—
N. Carolina	..	78 plus 1	77	73
S. Carolina		78, plus 1	77	73
Georgia	76	Unchanged	76	70
Florida		81—1	82	73
Alabama		72—7	79	75
Louisiana		67—12	79	74
Oklohama		45—36	81	69
Arkansas		72—15	87	77
Tennessee		80—10	90	76
Missouri		72—14	86	—
California		96—4	100	—
Mississippi		69—8	77	70

a—Up to 25th Aug.

b—Up to 25th July.

c—25th Aug. Last year.

We have figured the crop on the 29th ultimo in this column as per Government formula supplied by the Agricultural Department of the United States of America with the result 12,743,435 bales of 478 lbs. net weight. We once again put the bare facts that has caused the advance. Rainfalls in Texas up to the end of June was only 13.56 inches, against the last ten years' average of 16.50 inches, and since then rains that were urgently needed in the important States of Texas and Oklohama have been most disappointing. The growing crop during the months of May and June last was adversely affected by severe cold weather, thereby checking the growth materially; and the set-back was not made good by subsequent weather or by necessary soaking rains that were needed during the months of July and August. Under these adverse conditions we do not see how a big crop can be expected that is urgently needed, and the World demands from the United States. Spinners, Speculators, and Manipulators all were deeply absorbed into the threatening legislation to kill the "Future" trading in America and the heeded not at the time the important factors of weather that now predominates.

It is a known fact in the history of the trade that the farmers in order to release the loans that they generally raise at the time of planting are sellers, or as a rule are compelled to sell during the month of August heavily. But to safeguard this destructive policy the American Republic have supplied sufficient funds to the local Banks to finance the crop during the harvesting period on a very large scale with an idea to save the farmers from the foreign spinners who are known to make feast on the ruins of farm life. Under the existing circumstances and with normal weather condition during the months of September and October we do not expect the American cotton crop to be more than 13 million bales *maximum*, which is very much under the consumptive requirements of the World and nothing but higher prices will restrict consumption so as to meet the shortage of production. Another noteworthy feature of the trade is that the Visible and Invisible supplies are too low to give any temporary relief or to arrest further advance, in the near future.

Liverpool opener comes 12 to 13 points higher and it is better by 5 points than expected.

The following are to-day's quotations:—

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals (Railway terms)	..	252	..	25-1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms)	266·7	..	..	25-1-14
,, ,,	269	..	..	25-12-13
Do.	271 2	..	..	25-11-13
Do.	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)	264	..	..	25-1-14
M. G. Khandesian	280·1	269	..	do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hingan

JALGAON BRIBERY CHARGES.

TEHSILDAR'S TRIAL.

A. S. P'S EVIDENCE.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

KHAMGAON, Sept. 1.

Mr. Robert Leugh Johnstone, Assistant Superintendent of Police, at Khamgaon was the next witness examined on behalf of the prosecution in the case in which Mr. Mahomed Serafuddin, late officiating Teshildar of Jalgaon, is being prosecuted under orders of the Government of the Central Provinces, for extortion and bribery, before Mr. E. M. Kiernander, Special Magistrate.

Mr. Johnstone deposed that when at Jalgaon in April last the accused called on him and told him that there was going to be a big case there as several tombstones had been taken out of the Mussalman graveyard by the Caretaker and sold to several big persons of the town. The accused suggested that the witness should go along with him and see the graveyard.

GRAVES TORN.

Next evening, the witness, accompanied by the accused and Sub-Inspector Gopalrao, went to the graveyard and there witness noticed that several of the graves had been torn up. From there the accused took the witness to show the stones, which had been used in building door steps and chabutras. Witness saw ten or more different places where doorsteps and chabutras had obviously been made from stones taken from the graveyard. Serafuddin told witness that there were several complaints regarding the stones and they lived at various places such as Nagpur, Ahmedabad, and Ellichpur. Before leaving Jalgaon witness told Sub-Inspector Gopalrao that he should call upon the complainants and after getting their formal complaints should investigate the case. On the accused's suggestion witness asked the Sub-Inspector to prepare seizure lists. Nothing was done regarding the case during the stay of the witness at Jalgaon. A few days later the accused, and the Sub-Inspector of Police, came to see witness at Tangaon. They were accompanied by two or three others, one of them witness came to know afterwards was Mohanchand. The accused told witness that they had brought the complainant in the stone case and also persons who had purchased stones.

COMPROMISE NOT ALLOWED.

The latter wished to pay money as compensation to the complainant for the injury to the graveyard, and they wished thus to compromise and let the matter drop. They wanted the permission of witness for the compromise. Witness refused to allow the compromise and said that such a thing could not be done and told the Sub-Inspector that he was to register the case and to arrest the accused persons and place them before the Magistrate and apply and obtain bail for them and release them. Witness also asked Serafuddin who was the Magistrate, to grant bail, as the accused were respectable persons of the place. The Sub-Inspector brought witness a piece of paper and asked for a written order to proceed in the matter. Witness wrote out an order to arrest the accused persons and release them on bail. Subsequently witness, went with Serafuddin and the Sub-Inspector to the men who were standing at a distance, when Mohanchand gave witness a petition in which the Sub-Divisional Magistrate had made an endorsement asking witness to enquire into the matter. As witness had already done so he did not think that any further action was necessary. Witness gave the order for bail in his own initiative and neither the accused Serafuddin nor the Sub-Inspector asked witness to give any order for bail. Witness did not know that there had been previous trouble about the graveyard before he went to see the place with the accused and the Sub-Inspector of Police.

SANCTITY OF GRAVEYARD.

In his cross-examination Mr. Johnstone stated that the accused did not tell him that out of the compensation received the graveyard was to be repaired. Sub-Inspector Gopalrao has been under suspension and he has not been proceeded against along with the accused as there was no proof that he received money. The accused told witness that special sanctity was attached to the graveyard.

The case is proceeding.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

The membership of the League throughout India has during the past two or three weeks increased by about 1,000 or more members; the Bombay Branch has since the beginning of this month increased by about 60 members.

The Right Rev. Dr. Lefroy the Metropolitan in India and His Grace the Archbishop of Simla, have both joined the League as Life Members and subscribed themselves Patrons of the League.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2.

The death occurred suddenly here of Mr. Charles Muirhead, Chief Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways.

PAUL EHRLICH.

GERMANY'S GREATEST LIVING SCIENTIST.

CAREER OF TRIUMPHS.

There has been nothing comparable with this relentless, persistent elaboration of a chemical compound which, at a single dose, may destroy within the living tissues the organism of dread disease.

This was the tribute paid by Professor Cushing, of Harvard, during the early days of the great Congress of Medicine, to Professor Paul Ehrlich, of Frankfort, the famous discoverer of "606."

Professor Ehrlich, who has been a notable figure at the Congress, says the "Pall Mall Gazette," is the subject of an appreciation in "Men Around the Kaiser," by Mr. Frederic William Wile, an illustrated volume published by Mr. Heinemann. Of Professor Ehrlich the writer says:—

Ehrlich's work as a young scientist attracted the attention of Professor Robert Koch, who made a place for him in the Koch Institute in Berlin in 1890. For twelve years previous Ehrlich had been laying the foundations of his career as a humble clinical assistant in the laboratories of various noted scientists. His first achievement to attract world-wide attention was that which extended medical knowledge of the cellular elements of blood. In the past science had confined itself to studying fresh blood with a microscope.

Quite by accident, Ehrlich found that dried smears of blood, stained with many different kinds of dyestuffs, concealed secrets hitherto undreamt of. As a result of longtime experimentation with the phenomenon across which he had simply stumbled, Ehrlich arrived at a staining solution, still known as the "Ehrlich tri-acid stain," which permits the differentiation of normal white blood corpuscles into five distinct, varieties. The now familiar "blood tests," enabling instantaneous detection and diagnosis of different diseases, were largely revolutionised by Ehrlich's discoveries.

He next turned his mind to the subject of immunity:—

Behring's new diphtheria anti-toxin was at this time coming into general use, and Ehrlich set to work to devise a standard which would guarantee the production of non-deleterious serum. Again his labours were rewarded, and he devised a standard which the German Government, and in its wake all other Governments, presently adopted. In recognition of his services in standardising anti-toxins, the State of Prussia placed Ehrlich at the head of a Government institute at Steglitz, near Berlin, founded specially for the purpose of exhaustive research in the anti-toxin field. Both Ehrlich and the field rapidly outgrew the ramifications of the Steglitz establishment, and he was appointed to take charge of the more capacious and newly-founded Royal Institute for Experimental Therapeutics at Frankfort.

Sleeping sickness was the next theme to attract Ehrlich:—

He devoted himself to a series of trials which included the inoculation of animals with hundreds of different dyestuffs, in order to ascertain which one of them, combined with arsenic, was the most efficacious. By dint of endless experiments he finally found one—the 418th—which proved to be a specific for sleeping sickness. He called it arseno-phenyl-glycin. One injection cures all animals, even those which seem to be dying. Arseno-phenyl-glycin is the remedy now being administered to sleeping-sickness victims in Africa. It must be used with extreme caution, and time will be required to demonstrate its merits.

A cancer case has long engaged the Professor's thoughts, says the writer:—

He is confident-science will eventually triumph over cancer, though not soon, and he is convinced that the solution, lie salong the road of tireless experiments on animals. At present he is treading that path.

The appreciation concludes with a personal note:—

Ehrlich, a native Silesian, is still a young man, as scientists go, for he is just fifty-nine. . . . . Ehrlich is a spare, thin, nervous little man, hardly five feet high, with greyish white hair and beard, rapidly turning yellow from excessive smoking—his ruling passion. He is never even photographed far away from a cigar, Pale, penetrating blue eyes beam from behind heavy, black-rimmed spectacles, over which Ehrlich peers oftener than through, giving him a curiously questioning, half-furtive expression.

He has the absent-mindedness and overlooks removing its ashes from the dowdiness of the German professor of tradition. His cigar is the only thing he never forgets, but he almost always overlook removing its ashes from the particular portion of his clothes on which they chance to alight. His library is as orderly, but no more so, than his personal attire. Tables, chairs, sofa, desk, and windowsills are always piled high with books, papers, and pamphlets. Nobody ever dares to disturb the systematic chaos of the place. . . . .

Ehrlich had a habit in his younger days of collecting old linen with which to clean slides. Cast-off handkerchiefs and shirts were his specialities. Once at a lecture, wanting to mop his brow, he extracted from his pocket what he thought to be a handkerchief, but which turned out to be a complete nightgown belonging to his wife.

THE LATE KING OF GREECE.

INTERESTING ANECDOTES.

According to a correspondent of the Greek journal "Ora," who writes from Aix, the late King George of Greece has left behind him a most enviable reputation at the watering-place which he used to visit every year. He led a very simple life there, generally walked, and often took the hotel omnibus from the Casino to his hotel. On one occasion he was just getting in when a lady stepped in front of him and took the best place. The conductor was about to ask her to move when the King stopped him with a gesture. Don't; I'm quite happy where I am." While the lady was settling herself comfortably the King and his suite sat where they could. Hearing his attendants address the King as "Sire," the lady suddenly realised what she had done, and called out hysterically: "What have I done? I am in the Royal carriage! Stop! Stop!" King George laughed and asked her not to disturb herself. "For Heaven's sake don't be frightened, madame; a King isn't infectious."

KING GEORGE AND THE FARMER'S WIFE.

From the same source we take another story of the same kind. King George of Greece was waiting upon the platform of a country station near Aix. A train arrived. Suddenly a cheerful voice called to him, "Hi! Sir, will you give me a hand here?" The voice belonged to a great, red-faced farmer's wife, who was struggling to open the carriage-door of a fourth-class compartment. The King stepped forward and turned the handle with a vigorous twist of the wrist; and the farmer's wife fell into his arms, at the same time asking, "Will you lift down that basket and box for me?" Without more ado the King did what he was asked, and carried basket and box to the waiting-room. Meanwhile his suite, who had gone off to find a kiosk and buy newspapers, returned to find the King quarrelling with the peasant woman over a tip which he had refused. King George of Greece thus simply obtained a popularity at Aix which he only gained in the last year of his life in his own country.—"Westminister Gazette."

THE TROUBLED EAST.

THE POLICE OF INDIA.

Viator deals with "Indian Police Reform" in the "Asiatic Quarterly Review." He says:—

In India there is no mutual confidence between the police and the public. The public—rightly or wrongly—never cease to complain against police tyranny, and the relations between the parties are like those of two hostile camps.

The police force is regarded as corrupt, inefficient, and tyrannical; and the writer endeavours to show how far this opinion is correct or otherwise.

The Commission of 1902, unfortunately, gave some kind of official confirmation to those opinions, but it must be remembered that during the times of seditious unrest the police have always been most loyal in their efforts to stamp out the movement.

It must always be remembered that the conditions for getting evidence are very difficult in India. The inhabitants of a village will often absolutely refuse to give information or evidence, and will send anyone connected with the crime away so as to prevent his giving evidence. If a crime is committed attempts are made by individuals to bribe the police to fix the crime on their personal enemies, and on refusal on the part of the police send false accusations to the magistrate against the police officer. In Bengal of late years it has been found practically impossible to get a rich offender convicted. Either the police inquiry elicits nothing, or, if sufficient evidence is forthcoming, the witnesses are theatened into silence.

With these difficulties of getting evidence is combined the fact that the method of judging the efficiency of the police depends on the ratio of convictions both as to cases and persons and it is not to be wondered at that an ambitious policeman at times employs illegitimate methods to obtain evidence. However, things have greatly improved:—

Thousands of cases are dealt with monthly in each province in India, and the cases where police misconduct is proved or suspected bear an infinitesimal ratio to the total number of cases dealt with.

During the last thirty years there has been a vast improvement in the tone of the police force. Actual physical torture or violence is seldom resorted to, though fifty or sixty years ago it was frequently practised in order to extort confessions.

KITCHENER AS DEMOCRAT.

Lord Kitchener continues his good work in Egypt, and we may congratulate him on his latest step, which carries into effect an important enlargement of the liberties of the peole of Egypt, says the "Review of Reviews." Up to the present the representative Government in Egypt has consisted of two bodies, the General Assembly and the Legislative Council. The former met once in two years, and its sole duty was to approve of new taxes. The other body was consulted about new legislation, though its views were not necessarily adopted. Lord Kitchener has merged the General Assembly into the Legislative Council, under the name of the Legislative Assembly, considerably enlarging its powers. The Council has been increased from thirty to eighty-nine members, of whom sixty-six are elected and the remaining twenty-three are nominated, as a safeguard for the adequate representation of minorities.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY

The new Assembly can now initiate legislation on all except constitutional matters, and where it disagrees with the Government it need no longer be satisfied with a direct negative, but has means of compelling the Government to make a careful study of any proposal. This new procedure will ensure at least three public discussions whenever there is a disagreement between the Assembly and the Government. Thus it is hardly likely that the Government will act against the wishes of the Legislative Assembly unless there are weighty reasons for such a course. Friends of good government will rejoice at this extension of Egyptian liberties, and politicians at home will be interested to note that Lord Kitchener has no use for a Second Chamber. Admittedly he can carry on the Government much better without that incubus. These changes have made some electoral reform necessary. At former elections each town or village, irrespective of size, voted one electoral delegate. On the new plan every town will elect a number of electoral delegates in proportion to its size—a much more democratic proposal. Also the delegates must keep themselves in touch with their electorate, failing which provision is made for their supersession.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bo-Manji Dinshaw Petit Parsee Hospital has received the following contributions in aid of the Hospital:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 23,35,562-12-3; Mr. Jehangir B. Petit, Rs. 78-0-0; Amount subscribed by Parsee Share-brokers, Rs. 52-8-0; Mr. Erucbshaw D. Harver, Rs. 51-0-0; Dr. Burjorji Hormusji Dantra, being amount subscribed in memory of his sister Bai Jerbai, wife of Mr. Kaikhusroo Muncherji Colah and daughter of the late Dr. Hormusji Bejonji Dantra, who died on Roj 8, Maha Farvadin, Kadmi, 1,282, 15th August, 1912, by her relatives Rs. 50-0-0; From the Poor boxes placed at the Hospital, Rs. 28-13-3; From Miss Jomai Muncherji Vacha, through Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, being the amount of compensation allowed to her in a certain Police Court case, Rs. 25-0-0; From Bai Bachoobai, in pious memory of her dear late grand mother Bai Bhikhaiji, Rs. 25-0-0; From a near female relative, in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of her late brother Mr. Framji Bomanji Cama, on 25th Aug. 1913, Roj 13, Testetir, Maha 1, Farvardin, Kadmi 1283, Rs. 25-0-0. From Bai Ruttonbai Shapurji Dhabhar, in appreciation of the treatment received by her as a patient in the Medical Ward of the Hospital, Rs. 15-0-0; Amount subscribed by his office collegues, in pious memory of the 1st anniversary of the late Mr. Kekobad Muncherji Mistry, Rs. 10-7-0 Amount subscribed out of the estate of the wife of the late Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Divecha by her executors in pious memory of her husband, Rs. 10-0-0; From Mr. Burjorji Cawasji Vesugara, in pious memory of his late wife Bai Bachoobai, Rs. 10-0-0; From Bai Avabai Edulji Ookaji in sacred memory of her late dear mother Bai Maneckbai Piroshaw Unwalla, Roj 17, Sharosh Izad, Maha 11, Behman Amsaspand, Rs. 10-0-0; In pious memory of the late Mr. Maneckshaw Tehemulji Madon and the late Bai Shirinbai Munchershaw Madon, 3rd August 1913, Rs. 10-0-0; From Bai Navajbai Nowroji Dumasia, in pious memory of her late mother Bai Rattanbai (Roj Arrhesh-wang, Maha Behman), Rs. 10-0-0; In pious memory of the late Mr. Pestonji Nowroji Banaji, Rs. 10-0-0; From a distressed mother in pious memory of the 1st monthly ceremony of her dear late son, Mr. Shavak Patel (Dastoor), 2nd July, 1913, Rs. 7-0-0; From Bai Piroja Rattanshaw Khambatta in pious memory of the dear departed, Roj Khorshed, Maha Deh, Rs. 5-0-0; From Bai Piroja Rattanshaw Khambatta, in sacred memory of her dear late mother Bai Maneckbai Bomanji D. Khambatta, Roj Shariver, Maha Behman, Rs. 5-0-0; From Bai Piroja Rattanshaw Khambatta, in pious memory of her dear late father Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Khambatta (Roj Ava, Maha Behman), Rs. 5-0-0; From a Zoroastrian lady on the anniversary of her grand mother's death, Rs 5-0-0; From a Zoroastrian lady, Rs. 5-0-0; In pious memory of the late Mr. Munchershaw Tehemulji Madon and the late Bai Shirinbai Munchershaw Madon, Rs. 5-0-0; In pious memory of the late Bai Rattanbai Jamshetji Madon, Rs. 5-0-0; From a Zoroastrian lady, in pious memory of her dear late relative, who died on Roj 11, Maha 1. Kadim, Rs. 5-0-0; From a relative in pious memory of the 6th monthly ceremony of the late Mr. Jamshetji Darabshah Nariman Roj Gosh, Maha Behman, Ameshaspand, Rs. 2-0-0; Total Rs. 23,36,632-8-6.

FIGHTING IN DIR.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

No further news was received on Monday regarding affairs in Dir. It is understood Mamunds and not Mohmands form the bulk of the laskar which the Khan of Khar has raised. It seems clear this petty Chief is acting in the interests of the Nawab of Dir, so some sharp fighting may be expected.

HUZRIA STREET MOSQUE.

INTERESTING OPENING CEREMONY.

On Saturday night was performed the opening ceremony of a magnificent building lately constructed for the Huzria Street Mosque. The new building and the Mosque as well as the whole street were well illuminated for the occasion. There was a large gathering.

Syed Gulam Mahomed Rafai was voted to the chair; Khan Saheb Shaikh Ebrahim Hafiz, Managing Trustee of the Mosque, explained to the meeting the purpose of bringing together that assembly and in inviing the President to declare the new building open on such an suspicious night as the 27th of the Mahomedan month of Ramazan stated that under a scheme of the High Court in respect of the Mosque he was appointed one of the four Trustees; that soon after he was placed in charge of the Mosque as Managing Trustee; that then he found the Mosque in a very dilapidated condition and without any income whatever; that under an encouragement of his late lamented and esteemed friend Mr. Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed he set to thoroughly overhaul the mosque and reconstruct its frontage, its turret and a house adjoining the mosque with the result that the mosque was henceforth in a position to earn an income of about Rs. 125 per month; but that at the same time the mosque had incurred a debt liability of about Rs. 25,000.

ASSISTANCE REQUIRED.

He further stated that he had received a donation of Rs. 1,000 from Mr. Abdul Kadir, the son of his late lamented friend Mr. Haji Ismail Gul Mahomed, a donation of Rs. 250 from Mr. Casamkhan Bawakhan and a donation of Rs. 40 from Mr. Fatekhan Sarai and submitted that if the philanthrophic Mahomedans of Bombay were to come forward to the help of the mosque to an extent of Rs. 20,000, it would be freed from all liability and an income of Rs. 126 per mensem would be secured for the mosque free from all incumbrance.

Mr. Moulvi Ali Mahomed in a short speech related in what ruinous condition the mosque was sometime ago, so much so that during the monsoon the daily prayers therein had to be discontinued owing to its leaking profusely and that the Municipality had to serve a notice for pulling down the minaret owing to its dangerous condition and how the residents of Huzria Street, under the leadership of Khan Saheb Ibrahim Nafiz, took steps to remove the former insignificant manager and to have a scheme framed by the High Court for its management. He paid a tribute to the energy, courage and self-sacrifice of Khan Saheb Shaikh Ebrahim Hafiz who had toiled hard for about two years to put the mosque and its properties on an admirable basis and appealed to the audience to take steps to relieve the mosque of its liability of Rs. 20,000, so that it may stand on its own resources in future.

Dr. Gaya, on behalf of Mr. Abdul Kadir, declared that the latter was prepared to work for raising a subscription for the mosque and stated that whatever he and his late lamented father had done for the mosque was but what he considered to be the duty of every Mahomedan. Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed had sometime back promised to subscribs Rs. 6,000 and it is hoped this amount would come now if not from him alone at least by his efforts.

The President declared the new building open.

After a vote of thanks to the President and serving of refreshments the meeting dispersed.

USURY IN INDIA.

The Indian moneylender is as harsh and unconscionable as any of our home-bred usurers. In a recent case in the Calcutta Small Cause Court it appeared that in a little over a year the interest charged on a loan of Rs. 71 mounted up to Rs. 515. The Judge suggested that the lender ought to reduce his claim, but he would not consent to accept less than Rs. 500, and his honour had consequently no alternative but to give a decree for that amount. However, though there is no law in India empowering a court to revise the terms of a moneylending transaction, the Judge was able to teach this bloodsucker a little lesson by depriving him of costs and making the Rs. 500 payable by monthly instalments spread over eight years.—"Truth."

LADY ROBBED.

THEFT OF BAG FROM BEDROOM.

Mr. E. N. Corckery, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, residing on the ground floor of Sorab House, Ormiston Road, reported to the police the theft of her hand bag containing currency notes and cash for Rs. 678 from her bedroom on Monday night. Yesterday morning the bag with Rs. 38 was found lying near the window of her neighbour Mr. M. Fredelis.

GOLF NOTES.

MORAN'S REMARKABLE RECORD.

THE MONEY MATCH.

Pharamond in the "Referee" writes:—The Irish Professional Championship has been won by Michael Moran for the fifth year in succession. Such a performance is truly remarkable. Had he won the championship five times altogether in the course of his career he would have accomplished something of which he might be justly proud, but it is the fact that his numerous successes in the event have been consecutive that stamps his achievement as not merely brilliant but extraordinarily so.

When a challenge cup has been won three times, either in succession or otherwise, by the same golfer, it usually becomes his property. When a player accomplishes such a feat as Moran has, he almost deserves to retain his title to the end of his career. Fine a record as he has in this event, however, there is every prospect of the Dollymount professional bettering it.

The history of money matches in golf contains some very decisive victories and a few of a distinctly runaway character, so perhaps it is the law of averages which has made some of later dates as close as they have been. The recent 72 holes match between Ray and Duncan for £100 a-side, it will be remembered, was actually taken to the last green, where Ray holed a long and difficult put to square matters, and now we have another instance to hand of a similar character.

In this case J. B. Ross (Parlangley), E. Jones (Chiselhurst), C. R. Smith (West Middlesex), and P. G. Wyatt (North Middlesex) were the golfers concerned, the two first-named opposing Smith and Wyatt in a four-ball match for £20 a-side. This game was also one of 72 holes. The first two rounds were played at Parklangley and the final 36 holes at North Middlesex.

Jones and Ross were leading rather more than their opponents on the whole, but were also often down. They were 2 down at the fifteenth in the third round, and had not made good their lost ground when the last eighteen holes were commenced. The game, however, stood all square at the seventy-first, and, as in the case of the Duncan v. Ray contest, the match went to the last green. Here, however, Smith and Wyatt played indifferently, and their opponents won the stakes.

It is questionable whether such matches are in the best interests of the game, but they seem to be growing in popularity. As I pointed out last week, the minor professional has few opportunities of distinguishing himself, and clutches at any straw which is likely to assist in breaking the monotony of his life or in obtaining for him a little publicity. Few amateurs now play a round without having at least a ball on the match, but the stakes, of course, vary according to the means of the players. I have heard of a man who seldom plays for less than £20, while there is another gentleman I know who thinks it adds a spice of excitement to the game to play the best of three matches for tea, the cost of which must not exceed sixpence.

The majority of people would see more humour than harm in the latter instance, but at the same time it would not do to get for golf the reputation of being a pursuit of gamblers. Golfers have already been compared with the heathen, the wastrel, and even the mentally deficient, so it would indeed be a pity to provide the game's railers with a legitimate excuse for condemning it. There are a number of people of the Mrs. Grundy breed who for a long time have had their eyes on Sunday golf, and although it is natural to despise them, that it is not good policy to ignore them has been shown by recent events.

BURSTING HAY-RICKS.

WHAT A PARTY OF SCOTSMEN SAW

A strange phenomenon, said to have been seen by a party of people walking on the Strathblane road, close to the Glasgow Corporation's Mugdock reservoir, Milngavie, is reported with all seriousness and circumstance by the "Glasgow Herald."

"They witnessed," says the "Herald," "the remarkable sight of a rick of hay, weighing some hundred weights rising in the air in front of them.

"When it had reached a certain altitude the stack burst, and the hay was blown in all direction. Ther was nothing in the atmospherical conditions or on the spot to indicate the reason for the strange happening."

Noticing an account of the incident in the "Glasgow Evening Times," Mr. John M'Luckie, manager of Canderigg Colliery, Larkhall, writes to that paper describing a similar incident in a hayfield adjacent to the colliery office. "The farmer, Mr. Struthers, Alexander Kidd, and others were standing at the smithy door about 1-15 p.m. The heat was very great at the time and there was no wind. Strange to say, without any visible warning, a coil of hay was suddenly taken up into the air in a whirling manner to a height of probably 400 feet or thereby. Just when it seemed to be at its greatest height it began spread out in the air and fell to the ground.

"Since that date I have on two occasions witnessed similar phenomena, not with hay, but with dust which was heaped on the roadside, and which was suddenly whirled into the air in a body notwithstanding that there was no wind at the time. The cloud of dust remained combined until it reached a height of 30 or 40 feet. It then spread out somewhat suddenly and fell to the ground. All these incidents happened about 1 o'clock in the day when the heat was great. The hay lifted in the air would weigh several hundredweights."

RACING NOTES.

BECKMESSER LAME.

Most unwelcome news comes from Poona to the effect that Beckmesser is giving cause for serious misgivings on the part of his connections. He was found to be going short, so we may expect to see him scratched from all engagements. Coming at such an important time as this when the Western India Stakes and other plums are to be competed for, one must sympathise with Mr. Kelso and hope that the trouble is not of a lasting nature.

Information from a reliable source has it that an application has been made to the Royal Calcutta Turf Club for the removement of the ban placed on Evans. It is said that the applicant is Mr. Lion, who probably wishes to secure the services of the jockey who headed the list in Bombay. Evans has been in Poona several days, and it is a pity to see one of such ability kept out of the saddle. He has seen the inside of the Stewards' room on several occasions, but has only on this occasion been punished for supposed suspicious riding. His license was taken from him several years ago in Calcutta, but that was for crossing and boring.

BISON SHOOTING IN BURMA.

A sporting correspondent has been learning something about bison down Moulmein way. First of all he went out on a partly-trained elephant, which stampeded on nearing a herd of bison and threw the sporteman without, however, doing him much harm. Nothing daunted, the local Nimrod managed to come up with the herd later on in the day and bagged a fine old bull, the measurements of which he considers very nearly, if not quite, constitute a record. The height from ground to withers was 6 feet 5½ inch or 19 hands 1½ inch, length from nose to tail, 13 feet 9½ inch; width of horns from tip to tip, 79 inches; length of each horn, 33 inch; width of forehead 13 inch. Without doubt this was quite a respectable bison so far as size is concerned, but the measurements given do not, I think, remarks the Rangoon correspondent of the "Pioneer, constitute a record. Some years ago Colonel Pollock published the record for Burma, if not for the whole of India, as regards height. The animal referred to by him measured at the shoulder (at the top of the dorsal ridge) 20 hds. 2½ inch, of 6 feet 10½ inch. Sir W. Elliot (Madras Jour. X, p. 227) tells of a bison 6 feet 1 inch in height and 12 feet 8½ inch in length. In the matter of horns, anything over 40 inches is very rare; but Mr. Murray, Conservator of Forests, Belgaum, speaks of one that measured 41½ inch. According to Roland Ward's book on records, the record head for Burma belonged to a bison that was killed in the Salween District. In this case the length outside curve of longest horn was 39½ inch with a girth of 20½ inch. This head is on view in the museum of the Bombay Natural History Society. The best head in the Indian Museum is still, I believe the one presented by Sir A. Thayre, but it only measures 32 inch in length and 18½ inch in girth. The Maharaja of Travancore is credited with a head (not his own) the right horn of which measures 43 inch.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SEVENTEEN ENTRIES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The entries for the Durand Football Tournament closed last night. The following are the seventeen entries:—(1) South Lancashire Regiment, (2) West Riding Regiment, (3) Simla Sports Club, (4) Lancashire Fusiliers, (5) 1st Battalion, Royal Scots, (6) Black Watch, (7) 4th Batalion, Rifle Brigade, (8) 1st Battalion, N. W. Railway Volunteers, (9) 1st King's Dragoon Guards, (10) Royal Garrison Artillery, (11) 2nd North Staffords, (12) 3rd Battalion, King's Royal Rifles, (13) Connaught Rangers, (14) 4th King's Own, (15) 1st Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, (16) Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, (17) 4th Battalion, King's Royal Rifles. The East Yorks have been scratched.

CRICKET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been waiting to see if any of your numerous readers will contradict the statements made by Mr. Percy Cross standing in last month's "Cricket" as quoted in your issue of the 1st instant, (M. C. C. team for India) to the effect that 266 by Tarrant is the highest individual score in an innings in India. Allow me to point out that it is not so, Captain G. H. Neale, of the Queen's Regiment, playing against the Gordon Highlanders at Peshawar on 12th and 13th February in the year 1903, having scored 267 runs in an innings.

Is any of your readers aware of any higher individual score?—Yours etc.,

SHORT SLIP.

POONA RACES.

THE BIG MEETING OPENS.

PUNT WINS THE TRIALS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

The first day of the Big Meeting being on a Wednesday, there were less than we shall probably find present the next day, but the attendance was nevertheless good. Only six races were carded, but another dead-heat, in which Baloz again took part, made an extra one; as the owners decided to run off. This took place after the last event, and by winning it Ruiz took his second bracket, Hoyt also securing two with Brown and Ames one each. On such a day as this, with weights in all but one race allotted on terms, favourites are expected to flatter. This was far from the case and, in addition to Baloz only being able to dead-heat in the original instance, several very hotly fancied ones went down. There were no particularly long returns from the Tote, but the fact remains that most of those thought to be next door to certainties were unable to prove themselves such. Conditions also were far from favourable as the rain came down in that persistent drizzle, so well known in Poona, practically throughout the afternoon. There had also been rain previously, and times were several seconds slower than they should be.

With reference to the remarks made in these columns regarding last week's racing, it appears that Hill, was asked to explain the reason of his half-hearted finish on Portland Lad. For the second time this season one is glad to hear that he was able to satisfy the Stewards. Nothing more is, however, heard of the sudden and remarkable improvement shewn by Punt, who now again proved how well he must be.

It will be noticed that Beckmesser was not amongst the acceptances. Going short in his work, he has been thrown out for a time and will not be seen out here. The injury is not thought to be serious, so he will probably be got ready for Calcutta, where he shewed such good form last year that it was thought by many he would have won the big cup had he run in that race.

Jockey Evans went to Poona on arrival from Colombo. He was under suspension both in Bombay, where he headed the list, and Gwalior and his application for a license was refused. One of our chief owners is, however, said to be making an effort to secure its renewal.

It is unusual to see a pony of the class of Baloz in a race under conditions such as the Moderate Plate, he being made a hot favourite in consequence. Though a newly landed pony, his improvement of late made Zaki Pasha well fancied and he put up a splendid performance against such a well tried and classy one as the former. Having a light weight to carry, it was reasonable to expect Zaki Pasha to make the pace, and this he did. He beat off Ream, Baldwin and Polish, but then had Baloz to reckon with. This one came up outside just as Polish went wide, and looked like passing the leader, but Brown had just enough up his sleeve to make a last effort and dead heat. Being the more seasoned as well as by way of being able to stay, Baloz was expected to win the run-off; and did so. In spite of being the lighter weight, Zaki Pasha was saved this time with due regard to his greenness. The pace was therefore very moderate, but increased a great deal at the turn. Here he went up to Baloz, ran well for a time and forced Ruiz to use the whip, but near the Stand he was shaken off.

All nine on the card started for the Criterion, a race for second raters which on her recent winning was thought to be at Solution's mercy. On the manner in which he set the pace in first class company last week, Tartania was fancied, but though he again remained in front to the home turn he was done with there. For a non-stayer, Monaleen was made rather too much use of, coming promisingly into the lead at the quarter mile only to be held safe by Sugar Loaf. Ames rode a nice race and was also able to keep well to the good of Solution, who had been lying sixth and came with a late run on the extreme outside. St. Gilgen missed a place, but improved a great deal on his bad position in the ruck with Double Chin.

Enough for three place betting went for the Yerrowda Plate, the hurdle race, a favourite materialising in Picnic, who had twice the support accorded to Parkhill and Bambino. Jumping well, full of running all the way, although on completing half the journey he was a long way ahead, Picnic made his own pace and never left his backers in doubt. It will be remembered that his schooling was favourably commented on some time ago, but his indifferent display in a flat race recently put many off him. Parkhill, except for half a mile when Highwood was there and for a couple of furlongs in the last half mile, ran second all the way. Bambino made a game effort to try and catch the leader but he could never extend him and dropped back again. Royal Scotland did not go the shortest way round, and the way he repassed Sholto promises well for a future occasion. Mordialloc was fancied but looked very big and Sholto lacks condition to much to shew true form.

Worthy of the occasion was the race for the Derby for which Nakib was naturally favourite on his Saturday's win, it not being known whether his conqueror in Bombay, Thank You, was wound up or not. Sir Knight was steady in second favour, but after coming to the front rather too early could not stay it out in the heavy going. The start was a good one and, as expected, Young Hyderi was not long in going to the front but a mile was about as much as he cared for; which proves that he was probably in distress when Money Gold beat him so sensationally. It was here that Sir Knight went to the front, he and Nakib with Thank You the most prominent at the turn. Both Sir Knight and Thank You could not see it out and Black Malik, who got through luckily on the rails, was the danger at the distance. Beyrub then threatened outside, but could not quite get up and at the last moment Gold Fish put in a run wide out which makes one feel that he would have won had he come earlier; he never having been in the hunt till then. As they passed the post, these four were in a line, and opinions differed amongst onlookers as to the order in which they finished. It is no surprise to see that two heads and a neck only separated each of the first four. A fairly substantial wager was won and lost by Nakib finishing in front of Gold Fish, old Aga, who at one time belonged to Mr. Ali bin Talib and gave Whalley a spill over the rails in a race at Bombay, three seasons ago. Sunspot ran well till near home, but Thank You needed a gallop or two. On heavy going, the time was considerably the worst ever returned for this event.

The big race followed, the Trial Plate, and there was a nice problem in attempting to gauge form between Keerit and Punt, though it was fairly evident that a stone would not make up for the latter's recent win as compared to Hilarity. Public opinion favoured Keerit, who flattered four lengths in front of his field to the turn and even then till fairly near home. A careful observer would, however, have seen that Hoyt was more concerned over the run, Lumination was putting in than his chances with the leader. He kept a good deal in reserve, and the margin returned by no means represents the full extent of his win. Lumination is a gross mare who always carries a deal of condition, but knowing her as as we do she is not wound up yet and was passed near the post by Valerius, who might reasonably have won in another furlong.

On Bombay running, when he proved himself to be the champion newly landed Arab, Purity had nearly a stone and a half the best of the weights in the Dealers' New Plate. He was always favourite, but there was a strong run on Dhaman which was eventually justified. In the latter's interests, Iron Chest made the running for nearly a mile, when Purity passed him. On many occasions one can notice Brown's liking for a clash as he comes into the straight. This he did on Dhaman, was a length to the good of Purity at the distance and made him look very poor from there onwards. As with Thank You, Purity needs work, but we missed the vigorous finish Evans used to put in on him. He showed none of his solid staying powers, and was passed by Good Gold, who was well backed for a place on the strength of his last run after having got badly away. Sparrow Hawk had many followers, but ran according to form with such a weight, but was well up for some time. Heavy odds-on were returned about all three placed horses.

As mentioned, the run-off was the last of the day, Baloz, by winning it, losing the right to meet such a mediocre field again.

Following are the full details:—

THE MODERATE PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.—Rs. 1,500 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, Rs. 200 Winner, Rs. 300 to the second, Rs. 200 to the third. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over previous to 1st January, 1913, W. I.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's BALOZ 9-9 .....Ruiz 1
Mr. R. R. S's ZAKI PASHA 8-0 Brown 1
Mr. Robert's REAM 7-10 ...Mujeed 3
Mr. Jassim M. Essa's BALDWIN 8-3 .....McGlone 4

Also Ran:—Master Bill 9-4, Real 9-0, Polish 9-0, Beynazeer 8-12, Mexico 8-8, Red Fish 8-1, Dhahemsee 6-8 carried 7-0.

Betting:—Baloz was at once made a very hot favourite and remained so from Zaki Pasha, next being Polish and Mexico with a nibble at Ream.

The Race:—From a good start, Real shewed out from Zaki Pasha and Ream till after a furlong Zake Pasha was in front from Baldwin, Ream, Red Fish and Real. Baldwin shot into the lead at the half mile, Polish running fourth with Baloz next to him. At the three furlongs Ream joined Baldwin outside, Zaki Pasha close on the rails, Polish and Baldwin behind him with Baloz. At the turn Zaki Pasha came up to the leaders, Polish went wide and Baloz put in a run. He passed all but Zaki Pasha and looked like beating him, but he had a bit in hand and was just able to hold out and dead heat, three lengths next with a quarter of a length between third and fourth. Time—1min. 39 2-5secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 10 on Baloz Rs. 19½ on Zaki Pasha, Rs. 13-14½ and 23 on places.

THE RUN OFF.

Baloz went out a decided favourite.

The Race:—Baloz jumped away first to be eased, but as Brown was not anxious to make the pace Ruiz allowed the favourite to run on short of a length in front. At the half mile Zaki Pasha was within half a length and drew level in the straight. A good race ensued till about fifty yards from home, where Zaki Pasha swerved and Baloz went on to win by a length and a half. Time—1min. 43 1-5secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 14½.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE CRITERION. Distance—7 furlongs.—Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second, Rs. 300 to the third. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, or an aggregate of Rs. 10,000 since 31st March, 1911. W. A. & C.

Zemindar of Sivagiri and Mr. D. B. Captain's SUGAR LOAF 8-11.Ames 1
Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION 9-0 Ruiz 2
Major F. C. Stratton's MONALEEN II 8-9 .....Fergusson 3
Mr. R. R. S's ST. GILGEN 8-4 Brown 4

Also Ran:—Malmsey 9-13, Double Chin 8-11, Lady Douglas 8-5, Tartania 7-8.

Betting:—Solution commanded most of the money from St. Gilgen with Tartania and Sugar Loaf next, some for Monaleen.

The Race:—Sugar Loaf was first away but eased, Monaleen taking up the running from Tartania, Sugar Loaf, Lady Douglas, Malmsey and Solution, in order. At the five furlongs Tartania went to the front by about two lengths, Lady Douglas and Sugar Loaf close together behind Monaleen. At the turn Monaleen came up again and led for home, to be joined by Sugar Loaf at the distance. Here Solution began to come outside and Monaleen was done. The favourite was expected to come up now, but Sugar Loaf had a good deal in hand and won comfortably by two lengths, same between next two and a length and a quarter between third and fourth. Time—1min. 31 2-5secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 99½ on the winner, Rs. 17, 12 and 21 on places.

(Winner trained by E. C. Ramshaw.)

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance—R. C. and Distance over 7 Flights. Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 700 to the second, Rs. 300 to the third. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses.

Mr. M. Goculdass's PICNIC, 11-5, ...Hoyt 1
General Nawabzada Obiadulla Khan's PARKHILL, 12-7, ...Capt. O. B. Butler 2
Mr. J. Crawford's BAMBINO, 11-10 ... . Gallegos 3
Mr. Abdul Shooker Sait's ROYAL SCOTLAND, 11-10, ... Hayes 4

Also ran:—Sholto 10-9 carried 10-12, Highwood 10-9 carried 10-11, Duke of Lancaster 9-12, Mordialloc 9-0 carried 9-3.

Betting:—Picnic carried about double the amount any other did, Parkhill, Bambino and Mordialloc next with some for Royal Scotland and Sholto.

The race:—From a good start, these ran in a line, Parkhill, Picnic and Royal Scotland in that order from the rails slightly ahead, then at the first jump Picnic went clear of Parkhill with Royal Scotland outside after pecking. At the ten furlongs High wood ran up second and Bambino drawing up to Royal Scotland passed him a furlong later, Sholto following. Picnic was about six lengths to the good and before the six furlongs Highwood was done, Parkhill and Bambino now running together and a long gap behind them at the half mile to Sholto, just ahead of Royal Scotland. At the three furlongs Bambino was second, but could make no impression upon Picnic and pecking at the distance jump was repassed by Parkhill in the run in. Royal Scotland again passed Sholto who was followed by Highwood, with Mordialloc a bad last. Won with ears pricked by four lengths, a length and a half next and three lengths between third and fourth. Time—3mins. 7 3/5secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 27 on the winner, Rs. 13½, 14 and 15½ on places.

(Winner trained by J. Robinson.)

THE POONA DERBY.—Distance—1½ miles. Rs. 6,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second, Rs. 750 to the third. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 500 or over previous to 1st January 1913, W. A.

Messrs. Ali bin Talib and M. Goculdass's NAKIB, 9-4, ... Ruiz 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's GOLD FISH II (late Aga) 9-0 ..... Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's BLACK MALIK, 7-12, ... Bullock 3
Mr. Abdul Aziz Mahomed's BEYRUT, 8-6, ... Hill 4

Also ran:—Lord Durham 9-9, Rozelmulook 9-5, Thank You 9-5, Sweden 9-1, France 8-11, Sunspot 8-11, Sir Knight 8-7, Trustee 8-7, Young Hyderi 6-0.

Betting:—Nakib was always a hot favourite with Sir Knight second all through. Thank You was backed late to more money than Young Hyderi and Gold Fish, Sweden next from Beyrut and Trustee.

The race:—Some delay, Young Hyderi getting a rib-binder from Rozelmulook, then they got away well together, France, Trustee and Sunspot on the rails settling down from Sweden and Rozelmulook with Young Hyderi outside. At the nine furlongs Young Hyderi went to the front, Nakib closing on Rozelmulook with Sweden falling away to Black Malik, Thank You and Sir Knight. Two furlongs later Young Hyderi led by eight lengths from Nakib, Sir Knight then Sunspot, Thank You and Rozelmulook together from France. The leader had had enough at the half mile, soon after Sir Knight caught and passed him, as did Nakib and Thank You together from Sunspot. As they came round into the straight, the front three were in a line, Thank You outside, but he and Sir Knight were soon in difficulties. Black Malik here passed Sunspot on the rails and began to draw on Nakib in the centre of the course, Beyrut also coming outside and at the finish Gold Fish with a great rattle nearly on the tan. A splendid finish, all four in a line, Nakib keeping his head in front, same between next two and a neck between third and fourth. Time—2mins. 58 4/5secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 21 on the winner, Rs. 14, 23 and 105½ on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Distance—1 Mile.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,500 to the second Rs. 1,500 to the third. For Horses. W. A. & C.

H. H. Jam Saheb's PUNT 8-1.Hoyt 1
Mr. R. R. S's KEERIT 7-10 carried 7-11 .....Brown. 2
Mr. Gussey's VALERIUS 7-10. .....Fergusson 3
Mr. F. M. Garda's LUMINATION 8-10 .....Ruiz 4

Also ran:—Hilarity 9-3, Canberra 8-0.

Betting:—Keerit was established a firm favourite from Lumination with Punt close and Hilarity next.

The Race:—They were sent away level, Canberra then thewing out but when they settled down Keerit led Camberra by two lengths with Hilarity next. At the six furlongs Canberra was passed by Hilarity with Punt close on him followed by Lumination. Punt came up to Hilarity's withers at the half mile, where Keerit led by four lengths. At the bend Punt passed Hilarity and began to come up to Keerit with Lumination outside a couple of lengths behind. A furlong from home it was certain that Punt was only to be asked to win, which he did close to the post with a good deal in hand by a neck, half a length next, a quarter of a length between third and fourth. Time:—1 minute 48-4/5 seconds. The Totalisator paid Rs. 62 on the winner, Rs. 22 and 13½ on Places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Distance:—1¼ Miles.—Rs. 3,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,000 to the second, Rs. 500 to the third. For Arabs imported direct from the country of fouling since 1st July 1912. W. A.

Mr. R. R. S's DHAMAN 8-13 .....Brown 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's GOOD GOLD 6-2 carried 6-5 .....Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Lion's PURITY 8-9 .....Pratt 3
Mr. R. R. S's IRON CHEST 8-3 ..... Kaikhoshroo 4

Also ran:—Sparrow Hawk 9-0, Ajmer 8-6 cord 8-7, Nizam-ul-Malik 8-6, German Silver 8-3, Tulwar 8-3.

Betting:—Purity was a very strong favourite, but towards the end a deal of money came for Dhaman, Sparrow Hawk well up and Good Gold next.

The Race:—From a level start Sparrow Hawk and Iron Chest shewed out, then the latter went to the front with Nizam-ul-Mulk close, then Ajmer. At the six furlongs Purity and Nizam-ul-Mulk were together second from Ajmer and Sparrow Hawk with Dhaman next. Purity began to draw on the leader at the three furlongs and at the bend caught and passed him. Here, however, Dhaman shot up, got clear, and went on to hold them all very safe and won easily from a late run by Good Gold. Won by four lengths, three lengths between third and fourth. Time:—2 minutes 27 seconds. The Totalisator paid Rs. 34½ on the winner, Rs. 12, 15 and 12½ on places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

ARCTIC CAMELS.

PREHISTORIC INHABITANTS OF ALASKA.

In an interview the other day Mr. Copley Amory, jun., of the National Museum staff, described his journey along the western portion of the Alaskan-Yukon boundary hunting for mammal specimens. It was in the course of this expedition that he made one of the most important fossil discoveries that have been made for some time. He did not at the time realise the value of his find—the fossil foot bone of a camel.

It was while travelling along the Old Crow River within the Arctic Circle in his canvas boat that he came to a particularly sharp bend in the stream around a flat bar. "On examination," he states, "this proved to be a regular boneyard of fossils. I went ashore and gathered the more distinctive looking smaller specimens, the larger apparantly being mammoth remains, and threw into the bottom of my boat as many as it would carry. I had no idea at the time that what I had picked up was of any particular interest."

One of the specimens thus picked up proved, however, to be the fossil of one of the phalanges of a camel, thus proving beyond question the former existence of camels in the far north of America.

"Hitherto," says the report issued by the United States National Museum, "the northern limit of their range in America was not known to extend beyond the Silver Lake (Cristmas Lake), Oregon, locality, which place is but little north of the forty-third parallel, although camels of several large species were very abundant on this continent during both the pliocene and pleistocene periods.

"The finding of camel remains in the pleistocene deposits of the Alaskan peninsula is not altogether unlooked for, but their occurrence within the Arctic Circle was scarcely to be expected. The verification of their former presence in that region, therefore, is of special interests in that it vastly extends the known geographical disribution of this important groups of mammals in America during the pleistocene period.

"Incidentally it adds proof in support of the supposition that milder climatic conditions prevailed in Alaska during probably the greater part of the pleistocene period. It is also one more bit of evidence confirming the theory of the existence of a wide Asiatic Alaskan land connection of comparatively recent date, which for a very considerable length of time served as a great highway for the free transportation of mammals between America and the Old World."

MOUNTED SPORTS.

POOR FIELDS BUT KEEN COMPETITION.

Many things contributed to the comparative lack of interest in the Mounted Sports yesterday, first and foremost being of course the weather; in addition some of the regular competitors were away at Poona with the Bombay Light Horse Contingent. The result was very poor fields though the competition, except in the Ladies Polo Ball Stakes, was no less keen. It was at first thought that the sports would have to be abandoned, but Captain Brownrigg and Mr. Aylward, who was deputising for Mr. Webster, who is at present in hospital, decided to go on with them.

There were only four competitors in the first event, viz., tent-pegging with swords, which was won by Mr. Gude, who took his first peg well and carried the second, Mr. Aylward failing at the second run. Both the others missed on each occasion.

Result:—
MR. N. GUDE 1
MR. R. N. AYLWARD 2

SECOND EVENT.

Ladies' Polo Ball Stakes.—There were but two entries for this event, in which each lady had to nominate a partner and ride from a mark to the nearest of a line of four posts on which Polo balls were placed. The balls had to be taken off one by one, carried to a fence and thrown by the lady to her partner, who stood behind a mark on the further side of the fence. The partner was required to catch the ball before it bounced at all and place it in a basket. If he "muffed" the catch he had to take it to his lady who made a further effort. When all four had been successfully deposited in the basket the lady had to ride round the course.

Of the two ladies competing only one, Mrs. Hughes, actually took part in the throwing, which was, perhaps, the most difficult part, although it is possible that Miss Street considered that inducing a wilful horse with a strong desire to shelter in the lines, to face the posts was even more difficult. Mrs. Hughes and her partner, Mr. Aylward, therefore won. The individual jumping, in spite of all prognostications to the contrary, was held and resulted in some really excellent jumping. One might have questioned the advisability of having the "box" jump, in view of the treacherous state of the ground, but as it proved none of the horses stumbled there with the exception of Mr. Gude's which slipped badly twice, its rider being thereby disqualified. Mr. Allen's horse also slipped at the pole jump, and was disqualified, although it had taken the two previous jumps most cleanly.

The result was a close thing between Mr. Pearson on Buccaneer and Mr. Landon on Stuffy Lad, both horses jumping well, Mr. Landon doubtless losing owing to his horse having "dropped a brick" in a dual sense at the "box" jump.

Result:—
MR. E. G. PEARSON 1
MR. J. R. LANDON 2

The Half Section V. C. race was scratched owing to lack of entries.

The Scurry attracted a field of seven horses and ponies, Mr. C. H. Allen winning, as last week, on Swashbuckler. The horses came in a line up to fifty yards from home when Mr. Allen, Colonel Marshall and Mr. E. G. Pearson came away and finished in the order stated.

FINAL EVENT.

The final event was the Woolwinders Stakes, when gentlemen carrying skeins of wool rode round the course, over a fence, left their horses with their syces and presented the skeins to the ladies, who, with the alleged assistance of their partners, had to wind the skein into a ball and hand the result to their partners, who finished over the fence and the course.

There were seven pairs and several methods of starting the winding, in which operation, Mr. Aylward, the eventual winner, certainly displayed, in the dexterous manner in which he swayed the wool on his hands, a valuable attribute of the finished Benedict. Mr. Pearson and Captain Brownrigg, too, have not much to learn in this respect.

The result was:—
MRS. HUGHES AND MR. AYLWARD 1
MRS. HOGG AND CAPTAIN BROWNRIGG 2

CALCUTTA RUGBY CHALLENGE CUP.

Nine teams have so far entered for the annual competition, and it is to be hoped that none of the teams will cry off at the last moment. The Bombay Rugby competition will start next Monday and the local tournament on September 13th. The teams entered so far are West Ridings (holders), Calcutta, Leicesters, Madras Gymkhana, Bombay Gymkhana, East York, King's Own, Customs and Armenians. The United Services will also probably enter.

POONA POLO TOURNAMENT POST PONED.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

The Poona Open Polo Tournament, which was to have started, has been put off owing to the state of the ground.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYM. vs. ISLAM GYM.

MAHOMEDANS' BIG VICTORY.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana came off yesterday on the Esplanade, and resulted in a win for the latter by six wickets and 33 runs. The Bombay Gymkhana going in to bat first totalled 132, G. C. Phillips, (37), E. E. Coombs (21) and C. G. Stileman (19) being the chief contributors. Phillips who made the top score for his side played a fine innings for his 37, which included six 4's. This popular skipper of the Bombay Gymkhana has shown himself to be in fine form this season and there is no reason why he should not find a place in the Presidency Eleven next week. He is not exactly a brilliant batsman but he possesses an excellent defence and as he has been scoring consistently this season his claims to play for the Presidency this year, should not be overlooked by the Committee while selecting the representative Eleven. E. E. Combs who made the next best individual score for his side played a characteristically merry game, while C. G. Stileman also played fine cricket for his 19. To the home team's total of 132, the visitors had replied with 165 for 4 wickets when stumps were drawn, thus winning the match by a fine margin. S. N. Patel who was the top scorer with 64 to his credit gave a fine display of batting and seemed good for a century, when he ran himself out. The other chief scorers on the Mahomedans' side were S. A. Aziz and S. A. Razzak, who made 41 and 40 respectively. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. Hearson, b Tamboowalla	3
G. C. Phillips, b A. Aziz	37
T. H. Watts, b A. Aziz	12
P. M. D. Sanderson, c S. A. Aziz, b Tamboowalla	14
E. C. Coombs, b A. Aziz	21
C. G. Stileman, st. Irfani, b Ali...	19
L. G. Colbeck, b S. A. Aziz	13
C. M. Rennick, not out	7
F. G. Kennedy, b S. A. Aziz	0
G. G. Keene, b S. A. Aziz	3
A. M. Clarke, b S. A. Aziz	0
Extras	3
Total	132

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

C. M. Ali, b Stileman	0
S. A. Aziz, l-b-w, b Coombs	41
S. U. Patel, run out	64
K. A. Tamboowalla, b Coombs ...	2
S. A. Razak, not out	40
A. Asiz, not out	5
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	13
Total (for 4 wickets).....	165

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Nazir Hoosain ...	4	11	1	0
Tamboowalla ...	8	19	2	2
Mullaji	5	15	2	0
A. Aziz.	9	28	2	3
Mahamood	5	15	0	0
C. M. Ali	9	30	2	1
S. A. Aziz	5	11	2	4

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Stileman	5	17	1	1
Phillips	7	51	0	0
Rennick	10	23	2	0
Coombs	12	43	3	2
Watts	2	5	0	0
*Colbeck	1	13	0	0

CONCERT AT KIRKEE.

IN AID OF SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 3.

The concert at Kirkee last night in aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute was largely attended. Among those present were their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, Lieut.-General Sir Arthur and Lady Barett and General and Mrs. Aitken. The promoters were fortunate indeed in having secured the Governor's band. Were it not for the presence of the band much of the "gilt" of the concert would undoubtedly have been lost. The ladies and gentlemen who very good-naturedly came forward to assist a praiseworthy object were Mrs. Venn—Ellis, Mrs. Gamble, Mrs. Botton, Mrs. Vines, Mr. Cowen, Staff Sergeant Softly, Mr. DeFrece, Mr. Molini, Bombr. Melligun, Mr. Wingate, Major Donovan, Mr. Mather, Mr. Jowit, Mr. Swann, and Bombr Graves.

The concert proved a great success and the funds of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute benefited much. Their Excellencies remained till the end of the concert.

DACOITY IN FARIDPORE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

A dacoity was committed on Saturday night in the house of Sasi Bhusan Shaha, within the limits of Faridpore municipality and only half a mile from the Court premises and Police reserve lines. The owner of the house on resisting was seriously wounded on the head. The dacoits successfully decamped with their booty consisting of cash and jewellery.

ADELINA AND THE CHERRIES.

A MODERN ITALIAN FABLE.

Sir Francis Vane, Bart, writes in the "Westminister Gazette. Returning from a climb in the ever beautiful Appuan Alps, those mountains which give to the world its marble, I was passing through a dense chestnut wood. The sound of voices far away, a call for Beppi coming from hundreds of feet below me in the valley, and again a sudden thrill of song from the vineyard near by, made the walk as gay as the scene was beautiful. My thoughts ran back to a path not unlike this one in the war long ago, but there were no children's voices there, and the lovely scene was made horrible by dead and dying animals. Suddenly, shining white on the steep path, a piece of paper was noticed. I had not been thinking of letters, yet here was one which looked uncommonly like a lover's note. It was folded in that peculiar way they have into a triangle, which makes it easy to throw on to a loggia or into a window.

Stooping, I secured the note, picturing that I would read in it a lover's tale of woe or happiness. No ordinary love note was this which came to me from out the blue—I am persuaded it was meant for me—no ordinary correspondent had penned it. In it were no passionate words, no assurances of eternal loyalty, yet to me it was a love note, for it contained the confessions of a little human girl. And in it was much of what makes both man and woman. Some schoolmaster had told his class to write an account of a recent experience—and here was Adelina's confession, or autobiography. When opened, and it was hard enough to do this, it began with several curls and twirls as if the author had been trying to get her hand in, then in the round hand of extreme but instructed youth came these pungent words (of course in Italian, to be slowly assimilated by me):

"Yesterday Adelina saw a Cherry Tree very red with fruit."

Now one felt that either a parable was coming—the immortal fig tree, for example—or an adventure, and I backed the latter, and was right.

There is a directness of style in this author which much pleases me, and on that hot day it was not difficult to realise her position. The blatantly red and inviting cherry-tree, Adelina, round-eyed, tired by three hours of stuffy schooling, thirsty, and probably hungry after her two-mile walk—but before the red cherry-tree. I know the tree was out of bounds, yet there was the ripe fruit.

Between her and the Tree were Laws and Catechism and other uncomfortable things, yet her confessions show that she did what I had expected of her. So, seeing the tree, and no one being there, "Adelina quickly went to the Cherry-Tree and placed one leg over a branch."

I beg the reader to understand that she has confided in me and imposed on me the duty of defence—or so I take the coming of the letter—and that I will do.

Anyone of British race must commend her candour and spirit of adventure expressed in the words "having seen a cherry-tree," and "quickly went to it." All our great men have seen nice big countries and quickly went to them—and were made Earls and Baronets for doing so. An apparent difficulty in her defence may appear in the words "no one being there," and I cannot defend this on higher grounds than that of expediency—she wanted the fruit, and, no one being there, got it. Yet I notice that all great Empires have been built up in the same spirit, of striking only when you are certain of winning, few possible objectors being about. In Adelina as a prose writer we have in a marked degree the quality of frankness; there is no sign of psychological wobbling, no wavering between the better and the less good; she was thirsty, and got the cherries.

Reading her character through the manuscript in my hands, I see her having been bored by an overworked Teacher who had valiantry attempted to instruct fify children in a stifling room, thirsty and hungry, with undefended cherries before her. Who can blame her? Certainly no commercial man. But that which follows in her message to me suggests that right does not always prevail.

"When Adelina was up in the tree a violent Farmer (un-contadino rabiato) came and told her to come down." What a lamentable display of antipathy!! My reader will observe the self-restraint of my client Adelina. No one will believe that these were the only words of this Tuscan Farmer on perceiving a child eating what he was pleased to call his cherris. I know Farmers in many Countries with their ridiculous selfishness in respect to fruit—and their violence. Yet Adelina nobly refrains from telling the whole truth for fear of prejudicing her opponent in the eyes of the world. She allows his case to appear much stronger than it really is.

There are, however, three words deleted in the letter which might have given a clue to this mystery—but they have clearly been erased by an official hand.

Failing this, we are left with a few more words of Adelina pathetic in their appeal to sympathy.

"Adelina was too ill to go to school next day." Possibly cherries, poor adventurous Adelina!!!

The letter did not come to me in vain, for since then I have made the Author's acquaintance, a brown maiden of seven, with gorgeous gold-brown eyes. A bond of sympathy joins us together, for when I say "Cherries" she laughs and blushes, knowing well that I was on her side in the case of Farmer v. Adelina.

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NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

The Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle" will be glad to receive for publication photographs of topical events or interesting photographs of any kind for publication from both amateur and professional photographers. These will be paid for, if published, according to the value of the photograph for purposes of reproduction; as to which the Editor's opinion will be final. The Editor cannot make himself responsible for the return of such photographs if not used, but, if accompanied by stamps to cover postage, every care will be taken to oblige the sender in this respect. Photographs should be addressed as follows:—

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Bombay.

Photos.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ganesh Chaturthi, Bank Holiday.
Poona Open Polo Tournament.
Alliance Francaise: 14th meeting, Musical Entertainment, 6-15 p.m.
Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per steamer Pallamcotta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Jubilee Celebrations.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

Bombay University Senate, 5-45.
Meeting called by the Bombay Presidency Association about the separation of the Judicial and Executive Branches of the Indian Administration, Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, Dhobi Talao, 6.
Poona First Races, Second Day, Poona.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September, 4 1913.

APPEALS FROM ACQUITTAL.

Sir John Hewett seems to have been sensible of the unpleasant impression which the revelations of the story of the Sitapur Scandal obviously made in England, in spite of the sturdy defence of his action submitted to the Secretary of State. In a letter to "The Times," which was reprinted in our columns yesterday, the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces enters upon a justification of the provision, peculiar to the Indian law, for an appeal by Government from an acquittal, which, as he says "seems strange and not unreasonably unfair" to people accustomed to the judicial system of England. Sir John Hewett advances reasons for the difference of the Indian system which are not very convincing. He points out that in India only European British subjects are entitled to be tried by the High Court, and that in the case of Indians the trial of serious criminal cases, except in the case of offences committed within the original jurisdiction exercised by the High Courts, is usually before Sessions Judges. As these courts are inferior in status to the High Court the right of appeal to the latter tribunal is given the prisoner, and "on the same principle" the Government has the power of sanctioning the institution of an appeal, "lest unjustifiable acquittals by the lower court might operate to the injury of the public generally." Sir John Hewett quotes, as illustrating the benefits of this system, a case in which some policemen were acquitted of charges of torture by a Sessions Judge and convicted by the High Court. Sir John Hewett has not yet grasped the principle of the objection to appeals from acquittal, and fifty thousand cases of the kind he mentions could not alter the value of that principle. These appeals are not heard on any new evidence or facts. They are heard either on the question of law and the facts as adduced at the original trial, or both. The question is, whether as a matter of principle, it is fair and just to the individual who has once suffered trial and been acquitted, to try him again on the same facts, but in the absence of the witnesses who gave them to the court. The principle of the English law is that the accused should have the benefit of any doubt which may exist as to the evidence produced at his trial. That principle may be applied to the objection to the system of appeal from acquittal, because the mere fact of an acquittal is, at least, a strong porof of doubt and any subsequent revision of the evidence can only be a matter of opinion. And having set up one tribunal, the State has no right to drag a man to another for a new opinion on the ground, which Sir John Hewett advances, that the first tribunal is not competent. It is not the fault of the individual that his case is tried by an inferior court, and he should be given the full advantage of any decision at which the court arrives. The suggestion that an appeal from conviction involves a corresponding right of appeal from acquittal by the Government ought not to be tolerated. If it were so it would necessitate the right of appeal from acquittal being given to private parties, and even Sir John Hewett would, we imagine, stop short at this. Sir John Hewett is mistaken in supposing that the non existence of the right to appeal by Government in England has anything to do with the fact that serious criminal cases are tried by Judges of the High Court. In the first place many comparatively serious cases, in which substantial sentences of penal servitude can be imposed, are tried by Borough Recorders, and Chairmen of County Quarter Sessions. But there is no right of appeal from acquittal in these cases, and when Parliament gave the right of appeal to convicted persons a few years ago, it was emphatic in its decision not to give a corresponding right to the Crown against acquittal. The right does not exist in England, because such a procedure is entirely alien to English instincts and the spirit of the English people, who would never tolerate the gift of such a power to the Executive. Why, therefore, should the system be inflicted on the people of India, who have not even the power to protest against it?

CHINA AND TIBET.

Nankin held out evidently as long as it could. The Die Hards apparently did their best. But the rebellion is quashed and Yuan-Shi-Kai is the supreme man of the hour in China. The alleged motive for the war, we are now told, was that Yuan's life was attempted by a Southerner, so far back, as May last, and the bloodshed was an act of vengeance. The story however has been contradicted and, till authentic information emanates from Peking, we have to fall back on the plausible conjecture that the President was getting impatient of what parliamentary control the public had tried to exercise on his unrestrained ambition. As Nankin succumbs and the curtain, for the nonce at least, falls on a war, the horrors of which will have no interest outside China, we are reminded of the pathetic appeal of Yuan-Shi-Kai's great rival, the visionary Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen. Dr. Sen urged before the war broke out the necessity of refusing a loan to Yuan. It would be spent in sanguinary reprisals or passive secret opposition. And so the event has turned out. The future of China will now be watched with increased interest. British interests in the defunct Celestial Empire are too solid and too long standing to render us indifferent to the internal affairs of the country. Meanwhile we have to note two occurrences respecting China's neighbour and so-called protegé—Tibet. The projected Conference at Simla between China and Tibet, in which we are to act the "honest broker," is nearer realisation than we were warranted to assume, owing to the disturbed state of the Yellow Republic. There will be wide spread agreement on the measure suggested by "The Times" Peking representative with reference to the coming meeting. He urges with a vigour corresponding to the importance of the occasion that the opportunity should not be lost to arrange the establishment of a British agency at Lhasa. Mongolia and Tibet have the strongest bond in common—that of religion. Both belong to the debased later stage of Buddhism called Lamaism. Peoples of both countries go on reciprocal pilgrimages to hallowed shrines in Mongolia and Tibet. Russia has been already on the alert. A Russian Diplomatic Agent was recently appointed in Urga and there is no reason to suspect that the Power now friendly to Britain will demur to a British representative at Lhasa.

THE FASHION OF OVER-DRUGGING.

The fashion of dosing and drugging, by the Medical Profession, has so much grown, that it is but natural that a reaction should now set in against it. Sir William Gull and Sir William Jenneer disabused the public mind of the notion, that drugs are the beginning and the end of medical treatment. Sir William Gull publicly gave out, that during the whole time of the severe attack of typhoid fever which nearly robbed the nation of the future Edward VII, not a single dose of any medicine whatever had been given. His prescriptions were very simple, but he said that, if every drug in the world were abolished, a physician would still be a useful member of society. But where one finds an assiduous practice of medication by means of drugs, old as well as new, and read lengthy prescriptions, containing upwards of half a dozen drugs of sorts, formed into a chemical combination, the effect of which may be nil if not injurious, one is inclined to ask, *Qui Bono?* And, as if this were not sufficient, the liquid mixtures are supplemented by additions of powders and pills. Were more attention given to careful and proper dieting, and hygenic measures, by the medical profession than to drugging their patients would greatly benefit. It is fortunate that the medical mind in the West is gradually coming to favour this view, as may be inferred from an address delivered by Dr. C. Mongour, Professor of Therapeutics at Bordeaux. He says that the importance of drugs has diminished as the applications of physiotherapy have developed. Our notions of therapeutics now depend on the nature and evolution of diseases, and of the natural means of defence which the organism possesses. Acute maladies which run a definite course—as measles, typhoid fever, pneumonia—have a natural tendency to spontaneous cure. He asks why we make war on the symptoms, which constitute the normal manifestation of an infliction. His answer is because we are still under the sway of old notions, that every morbid reaction is an evil which must be suppressed. The symptoms may be factors in the curative process. For instance, the pyrexia in typhoid fever hastens the destruction of morbid germs; the temporary constipation, unmobilizing the intestines, lessens the risk of perforation; and the want of appetite prevents overloading with undigested materials. He thinks with others that antipyretics, purgatives and aperients, used as a matter of routine in the treatment of acute affection are harmful. His doctrine is that the physician must respect the natural means of defence in the organism and the true scientific attitude should be one of expectancy. Professor Mongour denies that he is a nihilist in therapeutics and admits that a doctor is expected to do something. It is true that many a patient is ill-satisfied without a set prescription, and many lose confidence in the doctor unless freely prescribed for. At times it is difficult to apportion blame between the patient and the doctor for this practice of drugging unnecessarily. In matters of hygiene and diet, the patients are also to blame for neglecting medical instructions. When the hygiene of medicine is neglected by patients in civilized countries, it is by no means difficult to understand the disregard and neglect of it amongst uncivilized races. Man seems to have a craving for medicine. Sir William Osler says: "Heroic dosing for several generations has given his tissues a thirst for drugs. As I once before remarked, the desire to take medicine is one feature which distinguishes man the animal from his fellow creatures. It is one of the most serious difficulties with which we have to contend even in minor ailments, which would yield to dieting or to simple home remedies. The doctors visit is not thought to be complete without the prescription." The polypharmacy which gave rise to the "small short prescription" is dying a natural death among doctors, but there are still a great many who have a remedy for every symptom. Practitioners of the class prescribe new remedies with names of "learned length and thundering sound." The pharmacopœa should be an armoury of weapons of precisions.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.

The thoughts of all India turn to-day to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, India's "Grand Old Man," who celebrates his eighty-eighth birthday, having been born at Nasik in 1825. To-day Mr. Naoroji will be the recipient of the heartfelt congratulations of many thousands of his fellow-countrymen, some of whom, he is well enough, we are glad to say, to receive at his residence. That he may yet live many years to enjoy the peace and solace of retirement at the end of a long and strenuous life, devoted to his country's cause, will be the universal prayer.

The Maharaja of Idar.

We regret to learn that H. H. the Maharaja of Idar is lying ill at his residence in Bombay. His Highness, who is under the treatment of Colonel Street, has thus been prevented from attending various social functions in Bombay and Poona, at which he would otherwise have been present.

Bombay Small Causes Court.

A notice has been posted on the glass windows of the Small Causes Court building, saying that the Court will remain closed till the 30th instant.

Ganesh Chaturthi.

To-day the fourth day of the bright-half of the Hindu month of Bhadrapad, is an important holiday among Hindus, being dedicated to the worship of Ganesh, Ganapati or Vighneshwar, as the god is variously known. The first two names mean "Lord of Hosts," while the third signifies "Overcomer of Obstacles." In the latter capacity, the god enjoys the right of worship before every other god of the Hindu pantheon, however high. Ganapati vouchsafes safety to the devotee, who remembers him, and consequently all auspicious ceremonies among Hindus being with the prayer, "*Shree Ganeshaya namah!*" which means "May salutations be to God Ganesh!" Indeed, the very first letters of the vernacular alphabet which a Hindu child is made acquainted with in all village and most city schools, are the letters which make up the religious formula just quoted. Unlike most of the Hindu gods, who generally are human-shaped, Ganesh is at once distinguishable as the god with the elephant-head.

How the Day is Celebrated.

On this day pink and vermilion coloured clay images of Ganesh are brought and installed in Hindu houses and worshipped during the next three, five or ten days, according to the option of the worshipper with offerings of lights, flowers and sweets. On the last day of the worship, the images, of which there will be thousands in Bombay, will be taken in procession to the Back Bay and thrown into the sea. The images are taken out of the house with the god's face always turned towards the house and expressions of regret like "Morya Morya" or "Come back next year, come back!" are made by the worshippers, who, in many cases are deeply moved at the departure of the god. The clay image of Ganapati is made to ride a mouse, as that creature is said to be the favourite vehicle of the god, while a serpent is twined round his middle.

Australian Cricketers for Ceylon.

Great interest is being evinced in Ceylon over the proposed visit of a team of New South Wales amateurs, who are to spend about a month in the Island, meeting the various local teams during December. The Rev. E. F. Waddy, who is to captain the visiting team, is an Oxford "Blue" who did great things for the 'Varsity eleven in years gone by, and has a place in the New South Wales team. Among those who have definitely accepted the invitation to tour with the team the names of Hazlitt, Minnett and Bardsley will be noted, all of whom have played for All Australia. The last named, it will be remembered, when touring with the Australian team in England in 1909, scored no less than six centuries. His aggregate score was over 2,000 that season, and he further established a test match record by scoring 136 and 130 in the match at the Oval. Last year in the English tour he scored no less than eight centuries and his aggregate scores amounted to no less than 2,441. Hazlitt, too, during the season was one of the few who excelled.

Certainties for the Team.

The certainties so far are Rev. E. F. Waddy, (N. S. W., Capt.), Rev. P. S. Waddy, (Oxford) G. H. Hazlitt, (N. S. W. and Australia), R. B. Miurett (N. S. W. and Australia), W. Bardsley, (N. S. W. and Australia). E. L. Waddy, (N. S. W.) L. A. Minnett, (N. S. W.) D. J. Long, (N. S. W.), W. Docker (N. S. W.), P. S. Arnott, (N. S. W.), G. B. Tuck, (Cambridge). The remainder will be picked from R. J. A. Massie, F. Laver, N. M. Gregg, C. Mackenzie, W. J. Stack, and Cameron. It will be interesting to see how the Ceylonese clubs will fare when pitted against the strong team of Australians Mr. Waddy is to bring over. During the past few years the strength of the European teams has been considerably augmented by the arrival in the Island of some players like Crawford and Greswell, so well known in English cricket, who have turned a string of victories for the Ceylonese in the great match of the year when picked teams of Europeans and Ceylonese try conclusions into decided reverses. But it can hardly be said that the premier Ceylon Clubs such as the Colts, the Nondescripts, or the Singhalese Sports Club are any weaker to-day than they were some years ago. The possibility of their making much of an impression on the visiting team is, however, open to doubt. The visitors will only accept the bare expenses of their stay while in the Island, paying their transportation expenses to and from Ceylon, thus solving the very considerable problem of English and Australian teams visiting the East. A guarantee fund has been opened, and generously subscribed to, to "hedge" in case of an insufficient gate. It would be interesting if these Australian cricketers could be persuaded to come on to India for a tour.

Indian V. R. A.

The eighteenth annual report of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the year 1912-13 has just been issued. Major James Wyness, the honorary secretary to the Association, says the record during the past season is one of which the Council of the Association has every reason to be proud. The entries for the matches conducted by the Association totalled more than 6,000, including representatives of British Regulars and Indian Native Regulars, as well as Indian Volunteers. "We may, therefore, claim," writes Major Wyness, "that we are doing our part to aid the attainment of that 'skilled shooting' on which, as Britain's most famous soldier has said, the efficiency of our Army absolutely depends." From the financial point of view, the Association had also a large measure of success. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was transferred to the Reserve Fund which now stands at Rs. 7,000.

A Contrast in Publishments.

The following appears in "Truth":—

At the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court two cases of kidnapping young girls came before Mr. Justice Macleod. In one, a Christian youth of twenty, employed as teacher in a mission school, persuaded a girl pupil of twelve to run away with him, the pair living together as man and wife. In the second a Mahomedan youth of twenty-five was charged with kidnapping a girl of fourteen, and here again the couple lived together. In neither case was the kidnapped girl an unwilling victim, and in each case the jury returned a verdict of guilty. At this point the similarity between the two cases ended. When it came to sentencing the offenders the Christian was ordered to be detained till the rising of the court, while the Mahomedan was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. There may have been some reason for this striking disparity in the sentences, but it is not apparent in the reports of the two cases, and it is not surprising that the apparently preferential treatment of the Christian should have given occasion for comment locally.

The "Indian Review."

The latest "Indian Review" is a very full number, the monthly pabulum being rich and varied. In the first paper we renew acquaintance with a late popular trainer on the staff of Elphinstone College, Professor Michael Macmillan who has much to say of interest on "Indian English Poetry." A very fine contribution on Akbar and the Five Arts will claim considerable attention. Mr. Byankateswaran has some interesting paragraphs on carving, drawing and portraiture, painting, colour decoration in buildings, metal-work, music and embroidery. The redoubtable Mr. Polak returns to the charge on the subject of Indians in South Africa and suggests how to amend the obnoxious Act. Next follows a telling indictment, terse and judicious, of the Sitapur case. The picture of the Gurukula Academy at Kangri represents a revivified walk of old Indian life, and should help to make the objects of the seat of Sanskrit learning and discipline better appreciated. A very delightful anthology of Hindu Psalms and Hymns, collected by Mr. K. V. Ramaswami, will come as a surprise to those who believe that Sanskrit is incapable of brief, dainty, popular and devotional poetry, and who cannot dissociate Sanskrit verse from monstrous compounds and dreary monotony.

KORBANI IN BENGAL.

WHY COWS SHOULD HAVE RESPITE THIS YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Mr. A. Rahim has made an appeal to the Moslem leaders and the Bengal Moslem League to insist that, as owing to the recent floods thousands of cattle have been washed away, Moslems should not sacrifice cows in connection with the "Korbani" ceremony. Mr. Rahim says: "The suggestion, if carried out, will kill two birds with one stone. It will help to supply cattle to the flooded districts, while unity between two great communities, the Hindus and the Moslems, will be assured."

VICEREGAL DINNER.

ARRIVAL OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge gave a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge. The dinner was followed by a dance. About 235 persons were invited.

H. E. the Governor of Madras, Lady Pentland and Staff (Mr. C. B. Cottrell, Private Secretary and Capt. Buchart, A. D. C.) arrived at Viceregal Lodge yesterday, as the guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Monday, as the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Cash Balances.

"The Statesman".—In spite of the magnitude of the Government balances, Bombay has managed to finance a huge speculation in silver, which was certainly not organised for the benefit of India; and Sir William Meyer reminded members of the Chamber of Commerce that by depositing money with the Presidency Banks the Government have in recent years materially assisted the financing of trade. He further declared that the existence of the large balances was mainly due to the Secretary of State's transactions in silver, which involved no withdrawl of funds from circulation. As Sir William Meyer intimated, it is impossible for the Government of India to strike out any new line of general financial policy while a Royal Commission is investigating the whole problem of Indian finance.

The Elevator must come.

"Times of India."—We think it will be agreed, in view of the statistical position of Indian wheat in relation to the English market, and the large additional area which is coming under cultivation with a consequent increase in the exportable surplus, there is need to set up what is known in hydraulics as a balancing reservoir. That reservoir must be in India. The form of reservoir which has been approved in the most progressive wheat exporting countries is the elevator. We are convinced that sooner or later, in a form suitable to the conditions in this country, the elevator system must come, and that the district served by the North-Western Railway is most suitable for its inauguration. This opinion seems to be making head in Karachi.

Barisal and Cawnpore.

"Indian Daily News."—The Barisal case, we see, is going strong. The prosecution case terminated on Saturday and the Court was so exhausted that it adjourned till September 8th. It will be recollected that the case did not begin for a week because Mr. Gupta was elsewhere, and there was an enjoyable fortnight's adjournment because some witness was not available. However, on September 8th it will recommence. The Cawnpore case seems to be developing comic incidents. The holding out of olive branches by Mr. Boys and their instant rejection by the defence is of great interest, and now they have got a comic accused who, on being released demanded to be discharged in a ticca ghari labelled "Peace with honor." Altogether Lord Hardinge must find the Cawnpore case rather trying reading.

Inconsistent with Freedom.

"Indu Prakash."—It means that Government have only to say this book or pamphlet is likely to do harm and that is sufficient for an order of forfeiture. Nor even need they state the reasons and point out the alleged objectionable words. The law requires that but the omission to state the reason has been declared by the Calcutta High Court to be a trivial irregularity. That is the character of the Press Act. All newspapers and writers are living only under grace, for the Calcutta High Court itself says that the words are so vague and wide—made so with a purposed ingenuity—that it was impossible to say what was not intended to be covered by them. The Act is now revealed completely and fully in its true character. If it is to continue to disfigure our Statute Book, let at least no pretence be ever made to pose it as reasonable or fair or in any way consistent with due freedom.

Management of the W. I. T. C.

"Advocate of India."—Members of the Western India Turf Club, who may be solicitous concerning the reputation and well-being of their society, would do well, we think, to make inquiry into many complaints current regarding its management. They might learn much in this connection from some of the Press representatives whose duty it is to attend the various race meetings. During the past few days, not for the first time be it noted, our attention has been invited by some of these gentlemen to the vagaries of a certain club official, who apparently deems it an essential part of his duties to assume towards them a dictatorial attitude, which—while it may be extremely flattering to his individual self-esteem—is decidedly unpleasant, not to say, humiliating to themselves. . . . Other complaints of discourteous treatment at the hands of Club officials come to us from Indian horse-owners and members of the public. If the Club desires to restrict its meetings to Europeans only and to claim exemption from reasonable criticism, it should openly say so. It is possible, on the other hand, that there may be in the Club a considerable minority, if not majority, holding less exclusive views. It would be well, we think, if this section made its influence felt rather more than at present appears to be the case.

EXPRESSES COLLIDE.

BRITISH & AMERICAN DISASTERS.

BLAZING TRAINS ON MIDLAND.

SIMILAR CALAMITY IN U. S. A.

SHOCKING DEATH SCENES.

Following closely on the report of an appalling railway accident in Britain comes the news of a similar disaster in the United States.

In both cases express trains collided at a high speed, and numbers were killed and injured in the smash. The most harrowing scenes followed. So much so that eye witnesses were overcome in speaking of it.

The horrors of the accident on the Midland Railway were added to by a fire breaking out among the wrecked carriages.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The death-roll in the train disaster now amounts to seven women, two children, two men and three persons whose sex cannot be recognised.

The fire occurred owing to the bursting of gas tanks.

The engine driver and fireman stuck to their posts and had marvellous escapes.

Even men passengers who were not injured were weeping on their arrival at St. Pancras, and many could not speak about the accident.

NOTABLES INJURED.

Among those seriously injured are Sir Arthur Douglas, the former Under-Secretary for Defence, New Zealand, who is suffering from burns and is in a critical condition, and Mr. George Lindsay, London stock-broker, whose condition is serious.

Eye-witnesses tell most heart-rending narratives of seeing several of those pinned under the wreckage dying in the flames, spectators weeping silently and praying. The similarity between this disaster and the accident at Hawes Junction at Christmas 1910 is remarkable.

CAUSE OF FIRE.

The Midland Railway officially announces that the fire was due to coals scattered from the colliding engine.

Doctors declare that the dead were killed instantly, and afterwards burned.

WINDOWS SMASHED WITH GOLF CLUBS.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The papers are full of gruesome narratives of the Scottish railway accident. Those passengers who were not injured used a plentiful supply of golf clubs belonging to returning tourists for the purpose of smashing the windows in order to extricate those imprisoned in the carriages. The shrieks of victims only lasted a minute, then there was silence.

GHASTLY HEAPS OF REMAINS.

The dead probably include three missing children, belonging to an injured woman passenger, and a nurse. Some of the dead will never be identified since only their ashes have been recovered. Ghastly heaps of remains are lying in the waiting room. They are numbered merely. The description of one, namely, "Portion of a child," gives an idea of the condition of the bodies.

SIGNALMAN'S STORY.

The signalman in the last box passed by the two expresses, in an interview, says he was astonished to see the second express dash by at full speed, but that he was absolutely helpless. Three minutes later he heard the crash of collision, though he was three miles away.

BRITISH DISASTER REPEATED IN U. S.

GHASTLY DEATH SCENES.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Sept. 2.

An accident, almost identical with that in England, occurred to-day in America on the Newhaven Railroad. A section of an express was standing near Wallingford, when the second section dashed into it. Sixteen were killed and fifty injured in the accident, which was followed by horrible scenes, the track being strewn with mangled remains.

The similar accident referred to by Reuter, concerning the Yorkshire collision, occurred during a storm on a pitch-dark morning of December, 1910. It was Christmas Eve, and two light engines were waiting at Hawes Junction to proceed to Carlisle. They were on the main line, but owing to the storm the signalman forgot their existence, being unable to see them. He allowed the Midland Scotch Express from London to proceed, and it dashed with awful violence into the obstruction in its path. Fire broke out amongst the wreckage, and several passengers were burnt to death within sight of their friends and relatives. The loss of life was heavy.

On the same day 6 people were killed and 50 injured by railway collisions in France, and a collision in Ohio, U. S. A., resulted in 8 being killed and many injured.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND VISCOUNT WOLMER.

HEATED CORRESPONDENCE OVER MARCONIS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Long correspondence between Viscount Wolmer and Mr. Lloyd George with regard to the latter's purchase of shares in the American Marconi Company is published.

Mr. Lloyd George took exception to a public statement of Lord Wolmer that the Chancellor and his friends had accepted a "tip" from a Government contractor whereby they might have made thirty thousand pounds. This statement Mr. Lloyd George heatedly denied, whereupon Lord Wolmer reported that if the Chancellor had lost money it was because he had held his shares too long. The correspondence then goes over the old ground and concludes with a sharp passage of arms on the subject of Viscount Wolmer's grandfather and father.

LATE MAHARAJA OF COOCH BEHAR.

CONDOLENCES FROM THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The King and the Queen, the Duke and the Duchess of Connaught, the Viceroy, Lord Carmichael and the Maharajahs of India have sent their condolences to the new Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

AMERICAN ANTHRACITE TRUST.

SUIT TO SMASH UP COMBINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

The Attorney-General has begun suit aiming at the dissolution of a most powerful combination in the anthracite field. The action is directed against railway companies, which are alleged to control sixty-three per cent of the unmined deposits. The late Republican Government had already failed to smash the trust.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

MARKED RISE IN BUYING PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.

The Cotton Bureau's report being more bullish than was expected caused the buying prices to shoot from 70 to 74 points. The talk of further deterioration in the crop outlook since the Bureau's report was compiled is failed to smash the Trust.

PAINTERS' STRIKE.

MASTERS' OFFER REJECTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The painters in London have rejected the Masters' offer of August 30, of an immediate increase of a penny an hour and the submission of the other halfpenny to arbitration.

OFFICIATING FOREIGN SECRETARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

The "Pioneer" understands that Mr. J. B. Wood, Resident at Indore, will officiate as Foreign Secretary, while Sir Henry McMahon is sitting on the Tibet Conference at Simla.

LOYALISTS' TRIUMPH.

SUPREME IN YANGTSE VALLEY.

COLLAPSE OF REVOLT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Sept. 3.

The rebels have vacated Lion Hill, and Nanking is now wholly in possession of loyalists. The City fell after fierce fighting round the South Gate where 200 rebels were killed. The revolt has collapsed in Wuhu, and Government may now be regarded as supreme throughout the Yangtse Valley.

CRUISERS FOR CHINA.

DEAL WITH AUSTRIAN BANKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, Sept. 3.

Three Austrian banks have taken over £1,200,000 sterling Chinese six per cent. treasury bonds, of an average currency of four years, guaranteed on the annual receipts of estate transfer duty. The major portion of the proceeds will be devoted to the acquisition of three cruisers which will be built in Austrian yards.

POLICE AND DUBLIN RIOTS.

TRADES CONGRESS COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The Trades Congress meeting in Manchester has resolved to send immediately a Committee to Dublin to address meetings there in favour of free speech, and to inquire into the allegations of police violence.

M. P's DEMAND ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Four Nationalist Members of Parliament for Dublin have asked the Lord-Lieutenant to hold an immediate enquiry into the conduct of the police.

LOCK-OUT OF TRANSPORT UNION MEN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Dublin Coal Merchants' Association has decided to lock out all workmen belonging to the Transport Union.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF SLUM HOUSES.

The excitement was increased last evening by the collapse of two slum houses, burying thirteen families. Seven dead have been recovered. Fifty are missing.

£160,000 PEARL THEFT.

ARREST BY LONDON POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Five men have been detained by the London police in connection with the theft of a famous pearl necklace. It is expected that they will be brought up at Bow Street to-morrow.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The men detained by the London police in connection with the theft of the famous pearl necklace are stated to be of Jewish appearance. Two are believed to be foreigners. Some of the missing pearls are reported to be in the hands of the police.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The pearl necklace, the theft of which has caused such a sensation, was stolen on July 15th, apparently in the post between Paris and London. It is valued at £150,000. Much mystery is attached to the affair, as the box in which it had been placed was delivered with the seals intact.

This necklace, said to be the most precious of its kind in the world, disappeared in tranist between Paris and London between the hours of 4 p.m. on Tuesday, July 15 and 8-30 a.m. on July 16. The police search for the necklace extended to every corner of Europe and the expectation of M. Mayer, its owner, that it will centually be restored to him, now appears to be within measurable distance of realisation. Detectives were engaged upon the seemingly impossible task of ferreting out the mysterious stranger who is supposed to have substituted lumps of sugar for the pearls. A detailed account of the robbery with a photograph of the necklace appeared in "The Chronicle" of Aug. 6th.

TURCO-BULGAR CONFERENCE.

KNOTTY POINT AT ISSUE.

CONCESSIONS EXPECTED.

ALLIANCE SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SOFIA, Sept. 3.

Bulgarian delegates, consisting of General Savoff, ex-Commander-in-Chief, and M. Tocheff, formerly Minister in Belgrade, accompanied by two military advisers, have left for Constantinople to conduct the negotiations regarding Adrianople and other questions pending between Turkey and Bulgaria.

It is stated in Constantinople that the right bank of the Maritza will prove the knottiest point in the negotiations. The Turks apparently intend to insist on the retention of Demotika, Ortakeuy and other places, but may possibly be ready to effect a deal in return for concessions. Turkish circles are beginning to incline very strongly towards a close understanding with Bulgaria as the most effective ally against Greece. An alliance is even mooted.

TURKS OCCUPY XANTHI.

THE SITUATION IN THRACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Sept. 3.

The Turks occupied Xanthi after exchanging shots with the Bulgarian garrison, which retired.

The situation in Thrace is complicated owing to the fact that the period for the evacuation of the town by the Greeks expired on Sunday. In spite of the pressure of the Powers the Greeks are not willing to continue occupation, fearing possible collisions with the Turkish troops in the vicinity which might involve Greece in the Turco-Bulgarian controversy.

SOUTH AFRICAN LABOUR LEADER ARRESTED.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 3.

The labour leader, Clark, who is a member of the Town Council, was called out from the Council meeting to-day and arrested. He was one of the speakers at the meeting of Labour extremists on Saturday. He has been released on bail of £150.

FRONTIER STRIFE.

BROTHERS' IMPENDING ENCOUNTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

Inter-tribal fighting in connection with the quarrel between the Nawab of Dir and his brother, Miam Gul Jan, promises to be on a larger scale than usual.

Mian Gul secured the help of some of the Mohmand sections in the first instance and gained possession of Dir fort after one skirmish. The Nawab fled to Chitral and eventually secured the help of some of the Bajouri clans, but failed in his attempt to recapture his fort. He had to retire across the Panjkora river and seek fresh assistance. This he obtained from the petty Khan of Khar, who raised a fairly large lashkar in which were included a contingent of Mamunds.

On the 30th August the situation was that the Khan of Khar, with Shah Jahan, son of the Nawab of Dir, and a lashkar of about two thousand Usman Khels and Bajouris had reached Kanater on his way to Dir. Mian Gul Jan had gathered his adherents and was facing this force. Action then seemed imminent, and the news of the result should be received shortly.

The disturbances came at the most inopportune moment, for the annual relief of the Chitral garrison is near at hand and the passage of our troops to and from Drosh is a matter of importance.

BREACHES REPAIRED ON N.-W. RY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SUKKUR, Sept. 3.

The District Traffic Superintendent wires:—Yesterday the breaches from mile 117-19 to 118-11 were repaired, and transhipment is now being done from miles 118-11 to 118-20. By to-morrow it is expected that all trains will run through.

A JOYLESS ID.

MOURNING AT CAWNPORE FOR RIOT VICTIMS.

HINDU FESTIVAL CLASHES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 3.

The clashing of the Hindu bathing festival of Kalika Leej and of the Mahomedan festival of Id, coupled with the memory of the recent riots, caused considerable apprehension in various minds. The festivals both fell yesterday, and for some days past rumours had been abroad that there was more than a possibility of serious friction. In spite of the assurances of many reputable people whose opinions were entitled to respect, that there was absolutely no fear of trouble, many persons went out of their way to apprehend mischief, apparently acting on the principle that forewarned is forermed. The Hindus and Mahomedans of milder temperament took care that the least of their actions should not be liable to an ambiguous interpretation.

I made exhaustive enquiries as to the possibility of a conflict, but, as one gentleman whom I approached humourously remarked, "there is not the slightest reason for you to anticipate a quick transition to the role of war correspondent."

TRADESMEN SUFFER.

Nevertheless the present anniversary of the Id has been totally different from that of previous years. Hitherto it has been preceded by a period of exceptionally good trade and the day itself has been observed as a day of joy. But this year there has been neither good trade nor joy. For a few days past tradesmen had complained that business was peculiarly slack, and one gentleman, the representative of a large firm dealing in cloth goods, informed me that, whereas his firm had sold rather largely in other centres, as has hitherto been usual, in Cawnpore itself he had not taken even a pice. The tradesmen are undoubtedly the losers. This year they would be so in the ordinary course of events by reason of the recent riot, but the general decision of the Mahomedan community, to observe the day not as one of rejoicing, but as one of gloom, despelled all thoughts of business activity. To strangers in Cawnpore the festival has in previous years provided something of a typical example of Mahomedan religious life. On that day thousands of Mahomedans flocked to the Idgah, and elsewhere other happy crowds gathered. But this year the gates of the Idgah were closed and the only crowds seen were the ones at the various mosques.

UNWONTED GLOOM.

No signs of rejoicing were apparent, and the unwonted gloom of the occasion was, perhaps, increased by a noticeable increase in vigilance on the part of the police; but, as previously stated, no untoward incident occurred. Indeed, so perfect was the general order that the police soon retired to their lines.

Late in the afternoon there were heavy downpours of rain.

The Courts were closed for the day.

The riot case will be proceeded with to-morrow.

THE "ID" AT CALCUTTA.

HUGE GATHERING ON THE MAIDAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The Id festival was celebrated in the usual manner to-day in Calcutta, Mahomedans being early astir in festive attire, and flocking in thousands, to the various mosques. There were several overflow congregations, while there was a tremendous gathering on the maidan. No disturbances are reported. There was no attempt to follow Cawnpore's example of making the festival an occasion for mourning.

RAMZAN IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 3.

Preparations are proceeding on a normal scale for the celebration of Ramzan here to-day, there being no sign of any local feeling in respect of the Moslem resolution in Northern India not to observe the feast.

CHOLERA IN N. SYLHET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

An outbreak of a severe type of cholera is reported from every subdivision of the district in North Sylhet. Very wide areas have been affected and every thana reports cases in large numbers. Six villages particularly have been suffering the most and the death rate is heavy.

HIGH FLOODS IN NORTH MADRAS.

MEN AND CATTLE CARRIED AWAY.

B.-N. RAILWAY BREACHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

A Parlakimedi correspondent states that intimation has been received there that the river Vamasadhara was in flood on Sunday, the water being higher than in 1910, and surpassing all previous records.

Many villages on the banks of the river have suffered seriously, several houses have been washed away, and the Local Fund choultry and school house at Varanasi, in Parlakimedi taluq, have collapsed. The loss seems to be even heavier in Gunupur and other places up the river.

It is stated that both men and cattle were carried away by the current at Gulamur. The dry crops have been damaged, but the paddy crop, except in a few places, is reported to have suffered but little loss.

The Rajah of Parlakimedi has made enquiries as to the condition of the villages on his estate damaged by the floods, and has gone to inspect some of them with the object of arranging for the necessary relief.

The floods have caused a breach on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line between Urlam and Chicacole.

The river has now receded considerably.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT'S ESCAPE.

ROBBER GANG ARRESTED FOR HARBOURING HIM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

The Arkonam police have succeeded in arresting a gang of Korachas, who were alleged to have been harbouring the notorious dacoit and budmash, Kora Bojjigan, who escaped from the Central Jail, Vellore, where he was undergoing imprisonment for dacoity and robbery, inflicted on him by the Sessions Judge of North Arcot in 1910.

Since escaping from the Central Jail Bojjigan is alleged to have committed a murder at Nagari, another at Kollakupam (Tiruthani), and housebreaking and robbery in Arkonam and surrounding places. A reward of Rs. 100 was advertised to be given to the person who would arrest Bojjigan.

On information received by Arkonam sub-inspector of a series of cases of house-breaking in Arkonam by several persons who are alleged to have spoken the Koracha language when they were chased by people, the sub-inspector traced the settling of the Koracha gang in the village of Arumbakam, where he learnt that Bojjigan was hiding. On the appearance of a posse of constables to arrest him, about 30 Korachas are alleged to have surrounded and severely belaboured the policemen and rescued Bojjigan.

Most of those Korachas have been arrested and are now in remand pending inquiry before the Divisional Magistrate of Chandragiri. The last of the gang were arrested last month.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS FOR WINTER SESSION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

In connection with the two approaching meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council, it has been settled that no resolution will come up for discussion.

Notices of about half a dozen resolutions were received and these are deferred till the cold weather session.

It is understood these resolutions cover the South African question, the University controversy in Bengal, the Law of Confession, and questions affecting railway strikes. About fifty members will attend the Council at Simla.

CAUVERY DROWNING FATALITY

SCHOOLBOY'S FUNERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 3.

The remains of young Arthur Johnson were brought into Bangalore this morning, and the funeral took place at the Oosoor Road cemetery, the Bishop of Madras and several others of the clergy taking part in the graveside service.

Particulars of the accident go to show that three boys of the Bishop Cotton School playing on the steps leading from the travellers' bungalow at Nanjangud (about 15 miles south of Mysore City) to the riverside fell backwards into deep water. None of them could swim. One of the masters and some other boys succeeded in saving two of them, but the deceased never rose and it was some time before the body could be recovered.

ARMS FOR TIBET.

MYSTERIOUS EUROPEAN ARRESTED.

BHUTIA CURIO DEALER'S COMPLICITY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Rai Sahib P. C. Lahiri, Inspector in charge of the Arms Act Department, yesterday afternoon unearthed a gang whose sole object is alleged to have been to smuggle arms and ammunition to Tibet. So far two arrests have been made and interesting developments are expected.

It appears that the Arms Act Department, Calcutta, recently received information to the effect that a European was buying arms and ammunition from some of the local leading firms by false representation. Accordingly a plan was hatched to spot the man by advising all firms dealing in firearms to inform Rai Sahib Lahiri immediately if a suspicious looking European called to purchase arms.

On Monday last Messrs. Lyon and Lyon had their suspicions aroused regarding a European intending customer and, in accordance with the instructions of the Arms Act Department, kept him engaged in conversation, while a secret message was communicated to that department. Rai Sahib Lahiri was quickly on the scene and, suspecting something, arrested the man, whose house was then searched. A revolver is alleged to have been found in the house. The man's name was ascertained to be G. Thorpe, but it is alleged that he had assumed various names for the purpose of buying firearms.

Throughout the whole of Monday and the early part of Tuesday Inspector Lahiri was at work seeking to obtain a clue as to the ultimate disposal of the property purchased by Thorpe, but with no success. Yesterday afternoon, however, a clue was obtained, namely, that Thorpe was in the habit of visiting a Bhutia curio shop occupied by one Panghso Tyangshi in Chhaola-lane. This shop was accordingly raided, with the result, it is alleged, that a large quantity of arms and ammunition was found. The authorities believe that the Bhutia, Tyangshi has been for the past six months smuggling arms and ammunition to Tibet.

Thorpe and Tyangshi were placed late yesterday afternoon before Mr. R. Clarke, officiating Commissioner of Police, who ordered them to be remanded.

It is said that Thorpe was lately a ship's mate, and Tyangshi is a recent arrival in Calcutta from Lhassa.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

SIMLA CONFERENCE TO MEET IN OCTOBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 3.

The "Pioneer" says: With regard to the approaching conference at Simla on Tibetan affairs, that Long Chan Shetra will arrive there on the 24th instant, being preceded by Mr. Bell, Political Agent in Sikkim, on the 20th.

Sir Henry McMahon, H. B. M. Plenipotentiary, will be placed on special duty about the middle of the month, Mr. J. B. Wood, carrying on the duties of Foreign Secretary.

Mr. Ivanchen, the Chinese plenipotentiary, was said to have left Peking for India some days ago, and he should reach Simla by the end of September. The conference will consequently sit in October.

FOREIGN EMPLOYEES IN PERSIA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TEHERAN, Sept. 3.

The Treasurer-General has requested the Minister of Finance to authorise the engagement of eighty-two foreigners during the next fifteen months, making the total number of foreign employees 124.

MADURA DISTRICT BOARD RAILWAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The Railway Board have approved of a detailed survey being carried out by the agency of the South Indian Railway administration on behalf of the district board of Madura for a line of railway from Madura to Bodinayakanur via Teni and Usilampatti.

DISCHARGING A JURY.

MAGISTRATE'S ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

Before the Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions of the Lower Burma Chief Court to-day was heard the case against a European chemist named E. H. Clark, who was committed on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of certain articles belonging to the Rangoon Medical Hall, of which he was formerly the manager. The accused had been arrested in consequence of information lodged with the police by Dr. Pedley, proprietor of the hall.

In this case evidence was recorded by the District Magistrate under the Fugitive Offenders Act and then extradition warrants were issued and Clark was arrested in England, in connection with three different cases, at the instance of Dr. Pedley. The accused was brought in custody here and in the first two cases he was acquitted by a jury of five who heard the case along with the migistrate.

In the third case irregularities cropped up. The magistrate empanelled the jury *en bloc* instead of having them called individually, and on an application by the defence for an adjournment, discharged the jury and proceeded to examine witnesses for the prosecution, and then fixed further hearing before the same jury for another date. The defence had no opportunity of challenging them. The magistrate then, having no means of rectifying the injustice (as he sets out in his committal order) proceeded to commit the case to the Chief Court sessions, without the jury hearing and evidence.

Mr. De Glanille, prior to the trial of the accused, commented on the irregularities on the part of the magistrate, remarking that no code of the British Empire had ever given power to a judge or magistrate to discharge a jury and to commit for trial, and a jury that was sworn in was sworn in that particular case. Counsel asked the Court to quash the commitment. The judge promised to pass orders, if possible, to-morrow.

VAIKOM MURDER CASE.

WARRANTS ISSUED AGAINST WITNESSES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

In the case against Swinny and Mrs. Stephens, who are being tried for the murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens, six witnesses were examined for the prosecution yesterday and four were summoned to appear to-day. The latter not having turned up to-day, warrants were issued for their attendance.

The case stands posted to the 16th instant for the examination of the medical officers of Vaikom, Shertally and Changanacherry.

BULLET OR LANCET?

DEFENCE IN THE KARACHI TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Sept. 3.

The trial of Mr. Gardiner of the Indo-European Telegraphs, on the charge of wilfully murdering Mr. Lenahan of the Imperial Customs Service, by shooting him with a revolver in the abdomen, was resumed in the City Police Court, Karachi, yesterday.

A new aspect was given to the case for the defence by the cross-examination of the Civil Surgeon on lines implying that death might have been caused not by the bullet wound but by the manner in which the bullet wound was treated in the Civil Hospital.

HINDU WOMAN'S SUICIDE.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, touching the death of a Hindu woman named Yaminabai, aged 20. The evidence showed that the deceased was the second wife of one Dyanu Peerji residing at Duncan Road. Dyanu's first wife is six years old. About nine days ago the deceased's husband pledged all the ornaments belonging to her. She took this very much to heart and on Tuesday bought some opium. The same evening she was found lying unconscious. Her husband thought she was possessed of the devil and tried some remedies but as she did not recover she was taken to hospital where it was found she was suffering from the effect of opium poisoning. She died yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE SECUNDERABAD COMMAND.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

Major-General Phyre, who has been on the unemployed list since 1st June, 1911, is returning to India to take command of the Secunderabad Division, vice Lieutenant-General Sir John Woon proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

MASONIC BALL AT SIMLA.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The annual Masonic ball took place at the Hotel Cecil this evening and proved a highly successful function. The Lodges represented were the District Grand Lodge of the Punjab Himalyan Brotherhood, the Kitchener and the Elysium.

The following ladies and gentlemen danced in the State Lancers:—

1st set.—H. E. the Viceroy and Mrs. Humphreys, Wor Bro. A. E. Humphreys and H. E. Lady Hardinge, H. E. Lord Pentland and Lady McMahon, R. W. Bro. Col. Sir McMahon and H. E. Lady Pentland, Sir Harcourt Butler and Mrs. Faletti. M. Ex. Comp. R. Watson and Lady Craddock, Sir James du Boulay and Mrs. Sullivan, Emt. Preceptor Major H. W. Jackson and Lady Butler.

2nd set.—H. E. the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab and Mrs. Peyton, Rt. Wor Bro. General W. E. Peyton and Lady O'Dwyer, Rt. Wor. Bro. Sir H. P. Burt and Mrs. Norman, Wor Bro Captain C. L. Norman and Lady Burt, Sir R. Craddock and Mrs. Jackson, Wor Bro. J. Faletti and Lady Maclagan, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and Mrs. Lawson, V. Ex. and Per Cro. G. King and the Hon. Mrs. Spence.

Dancing was kept up till the small hours. There were about six hundred people present.

SIMLA EXTENSION SCHEME.

LANDS CEDED BY HILL CHIEFS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

In connection with the Simla extension scheme it is understood that both the Raja of Koonthal and the Rana of Koti have decided to agree to the extension of Government jurisdiction over lands adjoining Simla. This closes the controversy in which a good deal of feeling was roused. These Hill chiefs will receive substantial annual rent for lands ceded to Simla.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

EXODUS TO DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The Government of India will begin the annual exodus to Delhi by the middle of November, although the Finance Department may move down earlier for the six-monthly estimates. The Punjab Secretariat officers will close at Simla on the 16th October and reopen at Lahore on the 20th. The Government of India, however, will not be in full working order at Delhi till the beginning of December.

OUTRAGE AT HISSAR.

POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD BY CONSTABLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

News has been received of an outrage at Hissar where on the 27th August, Khan Bahadur Ulfat Hossein, Deputy Superintendent of Police, was shot dead by a constable who had been reprimanded before. The Khan Bahadur rendered excellent services to the Punjab Police and his death is regretted. The crime of shooting provincial police officers by subordinates is not the first of its kind and call for an enquiry.

HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The following statement shows the amount of donations to the Hindu University received from 16th August to 31st August 1913:—

Brought forward Rs. 23,94,488-2-6; M. P. Misra and his daughter, Allahabad, 105; Mathura Pd. Tripathi, Allahabad, 1; D. R. Ranjit Singh, Allahabad, 25; Govind Lal, Allahabad, 1-4; Bindu Basini Pd., Ballia, 5; Prithi Nath, Bareilly, 500; Barati Lal, Bareilly, 10; Mohan Lal, Cawnpore, 1; H. R. Sen, Mauritius, 51; Collections from Sahranpur, 5,372; Raj Raghubar Singh, Kheri, 1,500; Collections from Calcutta, 101; Collections from Bahraich, 377; Baijnath Pandey, Basti, 1-11; Ram Nath Sapem, Lucknow, 100; Ram Dularey Bajpai, Lucknow, 100; Prokash Chandra Mukerjee, Lucknow, 20; Nil Kanth Dwarka Pd., Lucknow, 10; Bhagwas Das Shyam Lal Benares, 50; Krishna Lal, Rasra, 5; P. R. Khanna, Dt. Satara, 25; Students of C. A. V. School (through B. Dharindhar Asthana), Allahabad, 75; Ram Bilas Sinha, Darbhunga, 5; Bisso Kuer and Phulesar Kuer, Bankipur, 125; Ram Charan Mahto, Bankipur, 25; Ram Das, Bankipur, 10; Babu Lal Das, Bankipur, 5; total Rs. 24,03,094-1-6. Valuation of perpetual annuities of Rs. 48,000 granted by Jodhpur, Kashmere and Bikaner Darbar at 3½ per cent., Rs. 13,71,428. Grand total Rs. 37,74,522-1-6.

THE PLUS MAN'S HANDICAP.

A SHORT COURSE PROBLEM.

Mr. Horace Hutchinson writes in the "Westminster Gazette":—

Once again, very like an evil snake that may be scotched, but never may be killed, that pestilent error, as I deem it, with regard to the handicap of the plus man, has raised its head. It is the error (I speak always of my own view of the case) that is perpetrated by those who, when the question arises of adjusting men's handicaps to a ladies' course, argue that whereas it is equitable that the odds of him who is a grateful receiver are to be diminished, the penalty handicap, of the plus man, on the other hand, ought to be not proportionately diminished, but, on the contrary, proportionately increased. That is to say that if they are coming to play on a course so much shorter than that for which their normal handicaps are designed, that it is equitable that the odds of the receiver should be halved, the odds of the giver should be doubled; so that whereas he who receives ten points on the long links shall receive five only on the short, the proper and proportional handicap of the plus five man on the long course will be plus ten when he comes to the short. To me, thus stating it, and with my own view of the case always before me it seems that I have here stated a case of most obvious absurdity; but there is no absurdity about it at all obvious to those who with perfect right to do, so, agree to differ with me. They are willing to accept it as a statement wholly correct of a relation which is the only correct one to observer when players of such different skill change the venue from a long course to a short. I have to admit that the guise in which the error has been presented to me most recently is one which gives it by far the most specious and illusive aspect that I have yet seen it wearing. The question came yet again into the arena of discussion owing to a pronouncement at a certain club that when the men went to play in a mixed competition on the ladies' course they were "to play on half their handicaps." This seems to be a very simple principle, not difficult to follow to its logical conclusion. A fractional difficulty is, it is true, introduced when the handicap figure to be halved is an odd one, but that is overcome with tolerable ease by framing a regulation to say that the fraction shall be reckoned as one, in favour either of giver or receiver—it really does not much matter which. For the rest, it would seem that simple division by two was an arithmetical operation well within the normal capacity even of a golfer, and that there was a conclusion of the whole matter. It is very far, however from being thus simple and obvious. My deponent, who takes, the opposite view from my own, opens his case by stating that "the reason why many otherwise shrewd men" (there is a subtle flattery about his epithet which is most insidious) "have been befogged over this matter is that they do not sufficiently grasp or realise the difference between giving and receiving. They are accustomed to talk glibly about 'handicaps,' and are under the very erroneous impression that handicaps for minus men and for plus men run on parallel lines. But they do not; they are diametrically opposed to each other, if you wish to hold the balance even between the parties: thus, if you reduce the handicap man's *advantage* you must naturally increase the *burden* of the plus man in the same proportion. In other words, you must not impair the position of the one man and improve the position of the other." That is how he puts it. It is to be admitted that this opponent does not shrink from a perfectly courageous and clear statement of his position. He emphasises, as it appears to me, all its weak points. But then a little further in his argument, he produces that which really does seem to give his idea a claim to consideration, and does "give to think" to the opponent for a moment; for he proceeds thus: "Now what was the object of the rule that 'men play at half their handicaps?' Surely, and without question, that the playing power of the men should be weakened! Well, how do you do that?—to the minus man by reducing his handicap; to the plus man by increasing his penalty. There can be no answer to that; for if you take something off the plus man's penalty—as you propose—you increase the playing power of the plus man. Which is absurd."

This is argument which looks so confoundedly logical that there should be no escape from it. The inference is perfect. It is only the knowledge that the conclusion is absolutely wrong that can allow us to doubt it. And, seeing that the conclusion is wrong and the mode of inference so faultless, there remains only one factor in the process to be examined with suspicion—the premises. And there, I make bold o say, the error lies; the object of the rule suggested is not quite rightly stated in the form that its purpose is to weaken the playing power of the men. The object is, rather to adapt their power to a shorter course. That, as it seems to me, is the better way to put it. But now, in order to let in more light on the subject suppose that we look at it from a different point of view. Suppose instead of coming from a long course of eighteen holes to a shorter course of the same number of holes, we imagine the men coming from an eighteen-hole course of long long holes. It will be a perfectly equitable arrangement in this case if the handicaps are halved; but the object of the halving will not be to weaken the playing power of the men, but to adapt their power to a shorter course. And, looking at it from this point of view, it must surely become obvious that while it is quite fair dealing with the receiver of odds to dock him of half of them, it would be cruelly iniquitous to the giver of odds to say that, instead of being at plus five, as he was on the eighteen-hole course, he is now, on the nine-hole course, to start at plus ten! Surely the fair thing to say is that, since this course is but half the length of the other, plus man can give only half as many points on it; just as it was fair to say to the receiver of the odds that he was only to receive half of what were his just points on the eighteen-hole course. Or, again, to change the point of view, supposing the game to be billiards, for which the handicaps are being arranged on the basis that A is to receive a hundred points and B is to owe a hundred points in a game of five hundred up; and supposing the arrangements to be changed so that it is agreed that the game shall be only two hundred and fifty up and that the handicaps shall be halved; surely it is not intended in that case that by reason of the shortening of the course the points to be received by A, are to be reduced to fifty, but the points to be given by B are to be multiplied to two hundred! Surely there is obvious absurdity in such argument as that; yet surely, too, it is absolutely on all fours with the argument that at golf, if you so shorten the course that the receiver only ought to get a half of his former handicap, it is right that the penalised man should bear a doubled penalty! I am quite aware that the argument by analogy fro mone game to another is a fruitful occasion for trouble, but I cannot see any flaw in the analogy here.

And now, by way of introduction of a fresh ray of light, yet again, let us convert the proposition, as the choppers o flogic call it. That is to say, instead of imagining the case of a change from a long course to a short, let us imagine the change to be from a short course to a long. Call them both eighteen-hole courses if it please you, only one so much longer than the other that it is tolerably just that the man who received ten strokes handicap on the shorter course shall receive twenty—that is to say, that handicaps shall be doubled—on the longer. Are we, then, to conclude that a man who was fairly handicapped to owe five on the short course will be fairly handicapped by the owing of 2½—counted, by arrangement either as 2 or 3—when a move is made to the longer course? Surely it is obvious that this is precisely and mathematically the wrong way to treat him, and that he ought to owe twice as many on the longer course, even as the receiver of odds has to receive twice as many. Yet in all logical accord with that former argument, which pleaded that when the course was so called that where the receiver's points were halved those of the giver of points should be doubled—in strict accord with that it would appear that in a change of the opposite character, so that the receiver's points should be doubled the points of the giver should be halved. The latter, is, no doubt, a wholly absurd proposition, but I fail to perceive that it is in any way more absurd than the former. I suppose that he is either a very young or a very foolish person who would hope to shake another from his convictions by any such cold processes as those of logical argument, and yet it does seem to me as if it were scarcely possible for any convictions to have roots so firm that such strokes of simple logic as these must not rend them.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.

RELATIONS ATTEND LIVING MAN'S "FUNERAL."

The remarkable incident of a large number of persons attending the funeral of a relative who was not dead is reported from Carmaux, in the department of the Tarn.

The name of Calvignac is very common in that district, and when M. Calvignac, Socialist Mayor of Carmaux, received a telegram announcing the death of a cousin of that name at the hospital at Albi, he informed a large number of other cousins of various degrees, and a large party, all bearing the name of Calvignac, went to the funeral on Wednesday at Albi, and the customary panegyric was delivered at the graveside.

The mourners returned to the railway station and while waiting for the train and discussing the numerous excellent qualities of the deceased a little old man pushed his way into the group and greeted the mayor most affectionately.

"I have not seen you for a long time, but I heard you were here, and I hurried to see you before your departure. What is it? An excursion?"

The mayor recognised him with astonishment as the cousin whose death they were lamenting.

"We heard you were dead," he said, "and we have just been to your funeral," he explained.

"What, all of you?" the cousin asked.

"Yes, we are all Calvignacs of Carmaux!"

"Well, you have not been to my funeral, for I am not dead, or anywhere near it," the old man retorted, angrily.

"Then whose funeral have we been to?" the mayor asked.

"I don't know, and don't care, so long as it is not mine."

CAN "AWE" RHYME WITH "WAR"?

SOME AMUSING EXAMPLES.

Do middle-aged people care for poetry to any large extent? Do many ever read it? (asks Viscount Harberton in the "Nineteenth Century").

It seems questionable whether, after a certain age, people do not find themselves imagining what rational sequence of thought could possibly have been in the author's head, and doubting his mental equilibrium, and noticing his endings; and wondering how he pronounced, rather than actually losing themselves in the gorgeous beauty of his conceptions.

Judge by their endings, most of our poets appear to have made it a rule, either by habit or on principle, to pronounce a large assortment of words villainously; that is, if they spoke at home as their rhymes on paper would give us reason to suppose that they did.

For instance, in Wordsworth's "Admonition to a Traveller"—which is garnered in "The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics," and may, therefore, be counted among his finer efforts—these lines occur:

. . . . tho' fey thy wants?—Roof, window, door,
The very flowers are sacred to the poor.

This leads one to conclude that W. Wordsworth pronounced *poor* like *pore* or *paw*. Many poets do. But, under the influence of his poetry, you forgive him like the nice fellow you are. And that is the function of poetry—to temper the emotions.

Conventional rhymes are odious things. For not only are the offenders allowed to rhyme themselves, but various remote cousins of their keep coming in till the thing becomes wicked. What I would like to know is: Do brothers to the same rhyme rhyme to one another? For instance, you may have a triplet where *roar*, *war*, and *far* are the rhymes, but when, because of these, the poet proceeds elsewhere to make roar rhyme with far, then I consider he has unfeelingly traded on my good nature, and without success. Shelley loves doing it.

People exist who rhyme by the eye. In their case it is *both* habitual and on principle, and they may be called eye-rhymers. Your eye-rhymer revels in *harm* and *warm*, he sees scholarship in *bough* and *rough*, and *buff* with *though* pains him. The last offends his eye! Dear, oh dear! then why can't he shut his eyes and have his poetry read to him?

Any method of rhyming except by sound produces confusion. You may find *know*, *brow* and *row* as the endings of a mellifious triplet. Suppose it ran:—

Four Etruscans brave I know,
Swarthy fellows, dark of brow,
Sons of Neptune in a row!

Now *row* is one of those words that in a few letters contain a deal of deceit, and until we discover whether *row* is rhyming optically with know, but actually with *brow*, or *vice versa*, trouble may arise.

Sooner or later in any article on verse a very delicate subject is bound to be introduced. Stated briefly it is this: May *awe* rhyme with *war*? A certain number of people who count and are counted as authorities say: "No, no, no! Horrible, horrible! 'Tis a cockney rhyme."

Consequently many young poets have had their best efforts condemned and placed in the waste-paper basket simply and solely because they differed from the authorities on this matter?

But surely the young poets are right and such words do rhyme? The words sound similarly, and if that is not rhyming, what is? Whereas *war* and *star* do not sound similarly, and yet are authoritatively considered excellent rhymes. This beats me. And I will give a few examples of my contention on the subject. I maintain that:—

Water	is more similar	in sound to	*shorter*	than to	*later*.
Vase	" "	"	*stars*	"	*base*.
Arm	" "	"	*psalm*	"	*warm*.
Door	" "	"	*paw*	"	*poor*.
War	" "	"	*awe*	"	*far*.
Fear	" "	"	*idea*	"	*pear*.
Pour	" "	"	*low*	"	*lour*.
Broad	" "	"	*roared*	"	*load*.

Some great poets, some lesser poets, and some well-known Church of England hymns apparently support me.

Our authorities, editors mostly, say the opposite, and for rhyming purposes they not only condemn the following, but would use them as instances of illicit and unpardonable endings:—

She is the Belle of New York.
Subject of all the town talk;
and
I go to court her
Across the water,
And her mother keeps a little candy story;
and
Ride a cock-horse
To Banbury Cross,
To see an old lady ride on a white horse

So much for their view. But they do not have it quite all their way. Swinburne wrote:—

As, when late larks give warning
Of dying lights, and drawning,
Nights murmurs to the morning,
Lie still, O love, lie still.

Modern editors would pretend that *dawning* and *warning* made them quite ill. Poor dears!

"But," pedants will say, with a weary little sad and superliterary smile, "the R makes *such* a difference!" To the spelling, yes; to the sound, precious little.

Surely no unprejudiced person can seriously deny that *fairer* and *Clara* or *Hilda* and *bewilder* are rhymes? For even should they not sound exactly alike, even then they would be covered by a thesis of Professor Sylvester's enunciated in his "Laws of Verse." There he allows *aside* is to rhyme with *Pelides*.

To an R'Ophobe *door* may rhyme *poor*, but *door* may not rhyme with saw. How ridiculous! Nor need exceptions be pleaded for. My contention applies to the sound of the word only, and not to its signification. For example, separated from context, it may seem that *fasten* is harly a rhyme to *parson*. It all depends.

Up went the angry parson,
The iron door to fasten,
The iron door to fasten
That clattered in the wind.

What's the matter with it? And is it not far better than

The wind that ships can hasten
Can ever, ever chasten,
But never, never fasten
A banging belfry door.

Your R'Ophobe allows *fasten* to rhyme with *hasten* but not with *parson*. His argument is that only young and uncultivated people can make use of such a rhyme. But that at all events shows that the words answer the definition of rhyme and do sound alike, or even the youngest of poets would not have used them, and that is all that now concerns me. Because words sound alike we are not permitted on that account to spell them alike, so why should we be expected to consider words sound alike simply because they are spelt alike? Yet eye-rhymers, conventional rhymers, and R'Ophobe make some such plea.

To an R'Ophobe I would issue the following challenge: Repeat to a class quietly, as if talking to them, and without buffoonery:—

I trace the evil odour from the sauce.
Some of his hearers will write *source* and some *sauce*, but with very little be fancies that he said first.

GIRL'S RIDDLE OF PERSONALITY.

STRANGE THEORY OF MYSTERIOUS ATTACKS.

A curious "riddle of personality" in the case of Martha Walters, a pretty girl of 20, is occupying the attention of a dozen nerve specialists at Los Angeles, California, says the San Francisco correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Miss Walters, who is apparently a normal, healthy girl, has figured in six sensational incidents in which she received injuries apparently as the result of outrages during the past six months, but as the police have been unable to find the slightest clue to her attackers the doctors are keeping her under observation to test a theory that at times she loses her real personality, and inflicts injuries upon herself.

The incidents which have brought about her detention for observation include the following. On January 1 her home was burned, her two brothers suffocated, and she herself badly burned. This was the fourth time in three weeks that the house had caught fire. On January 5 she was found unconscious in a dark street, and on recovering declared that she had been attacked by two men.

On January 12 she was found unconscious in the cemetery near the graves of her brothers, her body and face showing marks of a brutal beating. Three weeks later the police received a telephone message from her home, saying that she was being murdered, and on officers rushing to the scene they found the house in wild disorder, but the girl was missing. A month later she was found unconscious in the backyard of her home, and declared that she had been kidnapped and shockingly ill-treated while held prisoner by four men.

Nothing further happened for three months, but on June 18 the girl, not having been seen for two days, neighbours entered her home, and found her bound to a sewing machine with a handkerchief saturated with chloroform near by, while an attempt had been made to fire the house. In each case the girl's injuries were serious, and the police and doctors did not believe for some time that they could possibly have been self-inflicted. The similarity of her stories, however, and the fact that on none of the occasions could she give anything but a vague description of her assailants aroused suspicion.

THE INTERMITTENT FAN.

The hot, heavy weather which we have recently experienced may, perhaps, writes the "Irish Builder," be an excuse for calling attention to a new departure in electric fan construction which has been placed on the market. It is known as the Intermittent Table Fan, and differs from the type to which most of us are accustomed, in that it creates rising and falling breezes instead of that constant current, which is often rather in the nature of a severe draught than a cooling and refreshing air movement. The Intermittent Fan is not intended to act as a propeller or exhaust, but as a creator of natural breezes which come and go at intervals and are changeable at will in intensity and direction. The changes are accomplished automatically and niselessly by a simple mechawhich gradually varies the angular inclination of the fan blades. The fans are combined with electric motors for either continuous or alternating current of any voltage. The whole idea is extremely ingenious. For workshops, offices restaurants and public halls the Intermittent Fan will be found of great convenience, providing an exhilarating healthy atmosphere, in ieul of enervating stagnant air.

FRENCH MANOEUVRES.

AIRMAN'S FURTHER FEATS IN MID-AIR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

BUG, Sept. 2.

Pegoud repeated his marvello evolutions, to-day, before a throng civilians and militarv authorities. ascended till he was lost in the clo and then descended vertically, tail the air, at a most terrific speed. O reaching the distance of five hundred metres from the ground, when the aviator's head was downwards and the wheels were in the air, he shot forwards, flying in this manner for thirty seconds before he resumed his normal position. He then performed topsyturvy evolutions for half-an-hour, landing amid indescribable ovations. Flowers were showered on him, and he was carried in triumph amid the continuous cheering of the great crowd.

Europe is amazed at Bleriot's conquest of the air. His invention is described as an aerial lifeboat.

DACOITY IN EASTERN BENGAL.

NATIONAL CHAMBER'S PROPOSALS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce have made the following proposals to the Government of Bengal with a view to stamping out dacoities in Eastern Bengal:—(1) To establish floating thanas in different parts of the numerous rivers which abound in Eastern Bengal, with a capable Superintendent of Police at their head, a suitable number of inspectors and sub-inspectors being placed in charge of these thanas, with an adequate number of motor boats and flat-bottomed steam launches placed at their disposal for patrolling at night all rivers, creeks and canals there; (2) to post in every union or in every group of, say, five to eight villages four armed policemen for keeping watch at night in conjunction with the village chowkidars, who should be allowed the use of a gun or revolver; (3) that gun licenses be given to merchants and traders on the recommendation of two title holders or two honorary magistrates.

L. G. OF BURMA.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

It is understood that on return from leave of Sir Harvey Adamson, Sir George Shaw, who has been officiating Lieutenant-Governor, will revert to the post of Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, relieving Mr. L. H. Saunders, who becomes the Commissioner of Mandalay Division.

BOMBAY S. N. CO.'S COASTING STEAMERS.

A correspondent draws attention to the utter lack of facilities for "galleys" or kitchens on board the steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., which ply between Bombay and Mangalore and Karachi, Bhavnagar, etc., we believe the Customs Act lays down the rule that every passenger steamer should be provided with one or more "galleys" for the use of passengers. The failure on the part of the Bombay Company to act according to this rule if correct, must be a cause of great hardship to the great number of passengers, most of whom belong to the lower classes. The passengers, we are told, owing to the want of these kitchens are placed in a most helpless condition.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Mahomedan leaders of Hyderabad, Sind, have started a fund to defend the Cawnpore mosque rioters.

Fifteen murders have been reported in Nawabshah, and as many in Nuru Valley, mostly in disputes about women.

Kumar Maharaja Sengh, Assistant Secretary, Education Department, is taking a month's leave from the 7th instant.

The Government of India's orders on the probable appointment of a small Committee to go into the Municipal Finance of Simla will issue during the next week.

The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces was to leave Nagpur on the 3rd, and, visiting Chindwara and Seoni en route, will reach Jubbulpore on Sunday next. Except for a brief visit to Narsingur, the Chief Commissioner will remain at Jubbulpore until the 23rd, when he will go on to Saugor and there make a four days' stay.

HIGH COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

DE LISLE ROAD MURDER.

CASE TRAVERSED TO NEXT SESSIONS.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

EMPEROR *v.* RAI BHAICHAND.

On the sitting of the Court yesterday His Lordship intimated to the Advocate-General that with reference to the case he tried the day before he proposed to make the following order: Yesterday in this case I disagreed with the verdict of the majority of the jury who found the prisoner guilty of the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. I discharged the jury and ordered a retrial by another jury. As after hearing the evidence in the case I have formed certain definite impressions I think it is only fair to the accused that a new trial should take place at a Sessions presided over by another judge. All the witnesses reside in Bombay and the prosecution will not be prejudiced if I traverse the case to the next sessions. Accordingly I direct that this case be traversed to the next Criminal Sessions of the Court and the prisoner be tried at that sessions.

SOLDIER ON TRIAL.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND BREACH OF TRUST.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

EMPEROR *v.* R. C. DAWSON.

Lance-Corporal Richard Charles Dawson (30), 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, was placed before a common jury, in charges of criminal breach of trust as a servant, and forgery.

Mr. E. M. F. Nicholson appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Barrow defended the accused.

It is alleged that Lance-Corporal Dawson was engaged as a junior clerk in the orderly room of the regiment's office at Colaba. A postal money order for 13s. 4d. was received in the office of the Adjutant of the Regiment from Private Louis of the 2nd Battalion in England to be forwarded to Corporal G. A. Cross, stationed at Wellington. This was passed on to the officer commanding "H" Company of the regiment for disposal. It was then passed on to Dawson in a cover for dispatch. Later on the officer commanding "H" Company, received a memo from the Adjutant, enquiring as to what had become of the money order. On enquiries it was ascertained that on 8th February, 1913, the day after the order was handed order to Dawson that he had cashed it at the Colaba Post Office signing it as G. A. Cross. The signature on the receipt was found to be that of Dawson. Subsequently Dawson was put on trial and he was committed to the Sessions by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

After putting his case before the gentlemen of the jury Mr. Nicholson called evidence.

Captain E. N. T. Collins, 1st Battalion, Sherwood Foresters, who is going Home to-day to take up an Adjutantship in the "Territorials" was then examined. He said that the handwriting on the money order receipt was similar to that of the accused.

Questioned by the Court witness said he had often seen the accused's handwriting. He had often seen him also in the act of writing.

Sgt. Brown's handwriting was like that of the accused. If he could see a whole letter he could positively say if it was in the handwriting of the accused. If there were two or three words he could say with difficulty if they were written by the accused or by Sgt. Brown. He was not prepared to swear that the words "G. A. Cross" in the postal order were in the handwriting of the accused.

The case was adjourned till Friday.

BROTHER-IN-LAW MURDERED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

EMPEROR V. GOOBA AND ANO.

The resumed hearing of the case in which Goora Labooram (22), a Hindu and Changa Gopal (22), also a Hindu, were charged with committing murder and hurt, was taken up by His Lordship and the following special jury:—Messrs. Elias S. Sassoon, Mr. H. A. Desai, W. T. Tootill, B. D. Benjamin, C. B. Cama, R. M. Chankar, W. Stevens, J. F. Flewker and R. S. Gaddum.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

After some evidence had been recorded, both the accused were asked to make statements.

The first accused in his statement said that he was innocent, and he did not go to the deceased's house on the day in question. He was at Parel.

The second accused stated that he was innocent and owing to ill-feeling between himself and Malkram, the latter had given false evidence.

The case was then adjourned till Friday when counsel will address the gentlemen of the jury and His Lordships will sum up.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

(*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*)

EMPEROR V. ESSA CASSAM.

Essa Cassam alias Monkey, (34) a Mahomedan hackney gharrywalla, was sentenced to transportation for life on a charge of murder at the last criminal sessions. There was another charge of attempt to murder against him.

The Advocate-General appeared yesterday before His Lordship and said that he withdrew the present charge against the accused under Section 353, of the Indian Penal Code. This was one of the crimes committed by him when he ran amok.

His Lordship discharged the accused and said that the discharge would be tantamount to an acquittal.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSE.

JAGIRDAR'S ONE LAKH LOAN.

BROKER'S CLAIM DISALLOWED.

(*Before Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

KAVASJI PALLONJI KHAREGHAT *v.* KRISHNARAO G. BHAYASAHEB GAIKWAD.

This was a short cause filed by the plaintiff, who described himself as a broker, against the defendant, a Jagirdar of Poona, to recover the sum of Rs. 1,300 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum.

The plaintiff alleged that in February 1913 the defendant was in need of money and through his secretary requested the plaintiff to negotiate for him a loan of one lakh of rupees, agreeing to pay him brokerage at 2 per cent. The plaintiff thereupon arranged for the said loan with the National Financing Corporation. The terms of the loan were communicated to the defendant's attorneys by the agents of the said Bank on the 5th February 1913. The defendant having thereafter borrowed Rs. 65,000 from the said Bank, the plaintiff claimed that he had become entitled to his brokerage on the said amount and on the remaining amount of Rs. 35,000 whenever it should be borrowed by the defendant from the said Bank.

The plaintiff further stated (in the letter written by his attorneys to the defendant on 6th May 1913) that about three months back the defendant's secretary, Mr. R. N. Patwardhan, instructed him to negotiate a sub-mortgage on the security of the immoveable property, called Sirdar Griha, at Crawford Market, for 1 lakh of rupees and agreed to pay brokerage at 2 per cent. The loan was negotiated and the terms settled and the moneys were to be advanced when the defendant informed him that an interim injunction had been obtained against him (the defendant) from the Poona Court restraining him from in any way dealing with the said property and stating that the amount should be borrowed after the result of the rule granting the injunction. The defendant, however, borrowed 65.000 from the Bank behind the plaintiff's back and thus deprived him of his commission.

TRANSACTION DROPPED.

The defendant in his written statement stated that, in February 1913, the plaintiff saw his private secretary, tary, Mr. Patwardhan, and asked him whether he (the defendant) required a loan. Whereupon the said Mr. Patwardhan informed the plaintiff that the defendant intended to raise a loan of a lakh of rupees on the sub-mortgage of his right, title and interest as mortgagee of the Sirdar Griha property; that he was willing to pay 8 annas per cent. per mensem and brokerage at 2 per cent. The plaintiff thereafter went with a clerk of his attorneys to the manager of the said Bank who took down all the terms, and on 5th February made an offer on behalf of a constituent of theirs. The plaintiff then saw Mr. Patwardhan, who informed him (the plaintiff) that he could not accept the offer, as the rate of interest mentioned was 10 annas per cent. per month. The said transaction was thereupon dropped.

Subsequently, the defendant entered into other negotiations with which the plaintiff had nothing to do. In May 1913, Mr. Patwardhan was able to arrange through one Vithaldas Narandas with the National Financing Corporation for a loan of Rs. 65,000 on the terms mentioned in the defendant's solicitors' letter to the Agents of the said Coporation, dated 1st May 1913. This was an entirely distinct transaction and defendant, therefore, denied that the plaintiff had earned any brokerage.

Mr. Jafferbhoy (for him Mr. Thanawala) appeared for the plaintiff:

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant.

RIVAL ESTATE BROKERS.

The plaintiff was then put into the box and in his examination-in-chief stated that he was an estate-broker and having discovered that defendant wanted to mortgage the Sirdar Griha for 1 lakh, he enquired of the defendant's secretary who told him to raise a loan of Rs. 65,000 at 10 per cent. per mensem and brokerage at 2 per cent. In order to prevent Vithaldas from interfering and appropriating the commission, he him put initials on the letter. He was told to wait till the interim injunction was dissolved, and thereafter found that Vithaldas had put through the transaction. A registered notice was then sent to the defendant, but was returned "refused."

On being cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, plaintiff said he had been coming to the High Court since 19th August last, but had not been haunting it for over 2 months. The last time he did brokerage was 4 months ago and the last time but one 2 years ago. He did not file his suit in the Small Causes Court, because it meant too much trouble, and not because the judges there knew him too well. He had done business as a lawyer's clerk for many years. The transaction carried through was the same as the one arranged for with him. He did not know that the interim injunction did not refer to the Sirdar Griha.

After some further evidence, his Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Dubash and Co.

Solicitors for the defendant: Sabnis and Goregaoker.

APPELLATE SIDE.

DHATURA POISONING.

WIFE ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE.

GOVERNMENT APPEAL FAILS.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* BAI RAMBAI WIFE OF DHAYA SHANKAR.

The accused in this case was charged before Mr. C. N. Mehta, Additional Sessions Judge of Armedabad, with administering *dhatura* seeds, which is a stupefying drug, to her husband and the husband's brother on 21st February 1913, an offence punishable under Section 328 of the Indian Penal Code. Agreeing with the Assessors, the Sessions Judge held the accused not guilty, and accordingly directed her acquittal and discharge.

The facts connected with this are these:—On the night previous to 21st February last Dahya (husband of the accused) and his younger brother Mafat, a boy aged about 12, had slept at their field where the work of collecting cotton pods was to commence the next morning. On the 21st at about noon the two brothers returned home to take their meals which had been prepared by the accused. The brothers came home and at once the accused asked them to go, downstairs, (the kitchen being on the upper floor of their house) and return upstairs after taking their usual bath. The brothers did so, and in the meantime the accused served dishes for them and placed them before them on their return. The food was loaves and pulse. The brothers commenced to eat but found a queer taste of the pulse.

A QUEER TASTE.

Mafat accordingly criticised the taste and the accused gave them some powdered spices which both the brothers mixed with their pulse. Before Mafat could finish the whole food served to him, he felt a drying-up sensation in the throat and had to leave off the remaining food. Dahya finished what was served to him. Then they both started to go to their fields, but this time Dahya went in one direction and Mafat in another direction, to go to their different fields. Dahya reached his field with difficulty, feeling giddiness on the way; at the field he became unconscious and was brought home. Shortly afterwards, Mafat could not reach his destination and became unconscious on the way, from where he was picked up by a passer-by and was brought home. They were not quite unconscious but were under a delirium and acting like madmen, viz., grasping at imaginary objects, passing imaginary threads through the tips of their fingers, etc. The relatives and neighbours surmised that they were under the influence of some intoxicating poison, and accordingly gave him *ghee*. Dahya vomitted but not Mafat who appeared to have been very seriously affected. Police Constable Chunilal heard of this and went to the spot. Then he at once went to the Sub-Inspector and made him a complaint that Dahya and Mafat had been given *dhatura* poison by the accused who was on terms of illicit intimacy with one Naran Anandram.

ACCUSED'S CONFESSION.

The accused had made a confession before the Magistrate to the effect that she had given *dhatura* to her husband and her husband's younger brother to subdue them, because the former used to beat her, and the latter used to abuse her. She brought seeds and pounded them in a mortar and put them in cups of pulse of both of them at dinner time and moved the pulse with a ladle. Both the brothers ate pulse and loaves. They became senseless after two hours. The accused had retracted her confession in the Sessions Court and pleaded not guilty, and attributed her confession to undue police pressure. The Sessions Judge held that the confession was neither voluntary, nor true. It appeared to him quite false and tutored. He therefore rejected it. The Sessions Judge in his judgment said, "stripped of all these fabrications, the only case against the accused is that in the food cooked by her there happened to be *dhatura* seeds which were swallowed by the two brothers who became suddenly ill. But this much is in my opinion insufficient to hold her guilt under Section 328, Indian Penal Code, established. I must accordingly give her the benefit of the doubt."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S APPEAL.

Against the above order of acquittal the Government of Bombay appealed to the High Court. The Government pleader contended that the evidence on the record clearly proved that the accused was guilty of the offence charged. All the evidence on the record clearly showed that the mixing of the *dhatura* seeds with the food was a deliberate and intentional act of the accused. The Lower Court had ignored the facts which materially bear upon the question of the accused's guilt, viz., that the accused himself did not suffer from any symptoms of *dhatura* poisoning, and that she prevented her son from partaking of the food from her husband's dish. It was wrong on the part of the Lower Court to hold that the accused's confession was neither voluntary nor true.

Their Lordships after hearing the Government pleader acquitted the accused. The bail warrant which was issued against her was cancelled.

The Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. Govindlal Thakore appeared on behalf of the accused.

COMMITMENT ORDER QUASHED.

FABRICATED BAIL BOND.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

KING EMPEROR *v.* MURGAPPA AND SANGAYA.

This was a reference made to the High Court by Mr. L. C. Crump, Sessions Judge of Belgaum to quash under Section 216, the order of commitment made by Mr. Mackie, First Class Magistrate on Feb. 27th 1913. The point of law involved is the necessity of a sanction under Section 195 of the I. P. C.

The facts of the case are these:—On the 24th June 1912 one Durgya committed the crime of murder in the Dharwar District. On June 25th information was given to the Sub-Inspector of Police in whose jurisdiction the murder was committed. On June 26th at Karlkathi in the Belgaum District accused Nos. 1 and 2 respectively fabricated and abetted the fabrication of false evidence to prove the *alibi* of Durgya. The nature of the alleged fabrication was that the first accused, a police constable having a bailable warrant for the arrest of one Devraya arrested him on 26th and released him on bail, causing Durgya to stand surety and antidating the bail bond so as to make it appear that Durgya was at Karlkathi on the day of the murder. On July 4th the investigation into the charge of murder was completed by the Dharwar Police and Durgya was placed before the First Class Magistrate, who commenced an inquiry on July 10, which ended in the committal of Durgya to the Sessions Court of Dharwar on a charge of murder. On July 11th the Belgaum Police lodged a complaint against the first accused before Mr. Mackie based upon the alleged fabrication.

The committal proceedings before the Dharwar Magistrate ended on July 19th and the trial before the Dharwar Sessions Courts began on August 19th 1912. The fabricated bail bond was put in evidence in those proceedings. On August 20th apparently for the prosecution the first accused was examined as a witness for the defence in support of the alibi.

PLEA OF ALIBI.

The Sessions Judge of Dharwar refused to accept the *alibi* and found Durgya guilty of murder. He was sentenced to death and was hanged. During the pendency of these proceedings in the Dharwar District the case against the accused before Mr. Mackie was not proceeded with. But after the termination of the trial for murder, this case was taken up. The accused were committed to the Court of Sessions, on the charge of fabricating false evidence under Section 193 I. P. C. and on the charge of abetment of that offence under Section 193, read with Section 109 I. P. C., and on the second charge of screening the offender.

The question of law in this case is whether the offence of fabricating false evidence was committed "in or in relation to any proceeding in any Court." The Sessions Judge, after referring to cases in 26 Cal 350; 26 Cal. 786; 14 Bom. L. R. 362; and 14 Bom. L. R. 715; came to the conclusion that the trial of the offences under section 193 and section 193 read with section 109 of the I. P. Code, could not be proceeded with, without the sanction of the Sessions Judge. Without that sanction "No Court shall take cognizance" of those offences. Therefore he was unable to try the accused persons on those charged. It was further to be noted that proceedings before the committing Magistrate, were for the same reason *coram non judice*, and without a proper committal the Sessions Court had no jurisdiction.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, quashed the order of commitment. Justice Shah in the course of the judgment said that in the absence of the sanction the order of the commitment was bad. That view was supported by the two decisions of this Court, viz. in 14 Bom. L. R. page 362 and in 14 Bom. L. R. page 713. He therefore held that sanction in this case under section 195 was necessary. The result would be that the proceedings against the first accused, before the Magistrate, and the order of committal should be quashed. He added that this would be without any prejudice to any proceedings that might be taken after sanction.

Mr. Koyaji appeared for the applicant. The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

SIX YEARS FOR NOSE-CUTTING.

KING-EMPEROR *v.* ABDUL PYRAMSHA FAKIR.

(*Before Justices Heaton and Shah.*)

The accused in this case was tried by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Nasik, on a charge under Section 326, Indian Penal Code, in that he cut off the nose of his wife Niamat, aged about 22, with a knife. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the Assessors, convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six years.

Briefly the facts are these:—Niamat went to her mother's house to be delivered of her third child, being far advanced in pregnancy. When she had been there two or three days the accused came and took her away and took her ornaments from her, saying he wanted them to pawn or sell owing to a quarrel with his brother. There was no quarrel. On the way, in a quiet place he suddenly knocked her down, cut off her nose, left her bleeding and insensible. She complained at one to the authorities. She suffered much for three weeks and is horribly disfigured. The accused in his defence stated that his reason for cutting off her nose was on account of her infidelity. The Sessions Judge held that no defence of any definite immoral act done by her was produced. His act was deliberate and premeditated. Such a cruel injury done to a pregnant woman must be severely punished.

Their Lordships after hearing Mr. R. R. Desai for the accused refused to reduce the sentence, and the rule was discharged.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

(*Re.* LALLUBHAI JAMNADAS.)

Mr. Weldon, appearing for the insolvent, said that the applicant was in straitened circumstances. There was a decreee of the Small Causes Court against him and he was under fear that he would be arrested and so he asked for the protection of the Court and prayed for an interim order.

Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia, appearing for the opposing creditor, the Hindusthan Manufacturing Company, said that the prayer of the applicant should not be granted. The applicant, who was an inhabitant of Surat, had several times unsuccessfully tried at Surat to be adjudicated as an insolvent. Then he came down to Bombay and got a friend to obtain a decree against him in the Small Causes Court. If the applicant could get an interrim order he would go away to Surat. Mr. Wadia's client had no objection if an interim order only with regard to the decree of the Small Causes Court were granted.

His Lordship granted the usual interim order.

Re. NASSERVANJI KAVASJI TAMBOOWALA.

Mr. B. J. Kanga, appearing for the applicant, obtained the usual interim order.

Re. HAJI AHMED MOOSA.

Mr. Kapadia, appearing for the applicant, obtained the usual interim order.

Re. HIMATRAS KESHARRAM. ACHARYA AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Kapadia appeared for the applicant.

Mr. Motivala, who appeared for the oppositing creditor, applied for the public examination of the insolvent.

Mr. Kapadia opposed the application on the ground that no notice of it was given to his client. The application was made just at the time of discharge and it should not be granted.

His Lordship dismissed the application.

RESULT OF BAD COMPANY.

Re. RAMNIKBAI MOTILAL DESAI.

Mr. Rustom P. N. Wadia appeared for the applicant. Counsel said that the insolvent was a son of respectable and well-to-do parents While he was a schoolboy he got into bad company, who made him sign Hundis, sometimes for no consideration at all, and sometimes only for a part of the amount. While he was studying at the School he left his parents at the inducement of his friends and started a hairdressing saloon at Girgaum called The New Hair Cutting Saloon. Mr. Wadia said that his client received none of the daily receipts. It was at this time that he contracted those debts which amounted to about Rs. 8,000, out of which he had received only half the sum as consideration. One day the materials in the shop and the barbers all disappeared. Afterwards his relatives, friends and well-wishers prevailed on him to reform himself and induced him to join college. The insolvent was now practically leading a new life. His father had discarded him as he could not be taken back in the family after having lived with barbers and other low caste people. Counsel further said that the creditors had advanced him money thinking that his father or other relatives, who were substantial people, would pay up the debts. If the father did once pay up the debts, the insolvent's friends would again try to lead him astray. Counsel therefore prayed for a discharge.

His Lordship enquired what the age of the insolvent was when he contracted the debts.

Mr. Wadia replied that it was between eighteen and nineteen.

His Lordship: He should be publicly examined.

Mr. Wadia stated that his client was at present studying for the B. A. examination and it was feared that if he were not given any protection it would interfere with his appearing for the examination. There was no opposition from creditors.

His Lordship suspended the discharge for two years.

RE JESHANMAL RELARAM RIRPANI.—The insolvent's liabelities amounted to Rs. 1,79,000, while his assets amounted to Rs. 20 only. Mr. Kapadia who appeared for the insolvent, prayed for his discharge. Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla, appearing for Vishandas Fatehchand and Company, opposing creditrs, opposed the discharge which was refused by His Lordship.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted discharges: Nasservanji Burjorji Yakub Bin Mahomed Arab, Domnic Francis Pereira, Dharamsey Karsandas Thakkar, Ramji Mowji Thakkar, Arthur Joseph, Purshotam Apaji and Mawji Laxmidas.

The discharge of the following insolvents was suspended for the time stated against their names:—Herbert Patridge (one year), Mahomed Miyan Abdul Cader (two years), Pachu Kandevji Marwadi (four years), Nama Ganpat one year), Even Ezkiel (one yard), and Pandharinath Ganpat and Gajabai (two years).

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

17-13693-12—Little & Co. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. v. The Municipal Corp. of the City of Bombay. Crawford B & Co.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

22-13-819-12—Unwalla P & P. Valibai widow v. Goculdas Karsondas Madhowji K & Co. Part heard.

53-12936-11—Shroff D & D. (for a pauper) Bai Poorbai widow v. Bai Moorbai widow. Madh K & C. For passing a Decree.

11-13485-12—Mulji Kh & T. Nagindas Ranchordas Shroff v. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay, Ard H D & Co. Part heard, 28-8-13.

25-13-1-13—Payne and Co. Andrew Yule and Co., a firm v. Ardeshir Bomonji Dubash and anr. Pest. R. K. and Co.

27-13-1-13—Bick. M. R. and Co. Goolam Hoosein Essaji v. Andrew Yule & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

26-13-66-12—Little and Co. The London County and Westminister Bank Ld. v. The Bank of Bombay. Crawford B. and Co.

12-13-1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhai and ors. v. Mahomedalli Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S.

(*Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.*)

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Consent Decree.

131-12—Tyabji D & Co. Bai Laxmibai widow v. Anandibai widow & ors. G J Mantri.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Long Causes.

508-12—Captain & V. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Dinkar Khanderao & ors. Sham. M & H. Edg. G W & Co. part heard 9-8-13.

1014-12—Surajmal and Co., Sayed Nuru Sayed Hoosein Nalband and anr. v. Mariambai widow and anr. Jam E. and D.

1230-12—Hiralal & Co. Rajaballi Ranji & ors v. Bai Sonabai widow & ors. Jam. E & D. Sham M. & H. Tyabji, D & Co.

696-12—Little & Co. Merwanji Rustom Dubash v. Bai Sonabai widow Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

355-11—Payne and Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. and D. H.

895-12—Bhai K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bick M. R. and Co.

150-12—Subnis & G. Krishnabai Mahadeo Mohite & ors. v. Ganput Mahadeo Mohite & ors. Sham M. & H.

724-12—Dubash & Co. Bhagilal Maganlal v. Runchodas Varjiwandas & ors. Hiralal & Co., Edgelow G. W. & Co., Dubash and P.

1324-12—Jam. R. & D. Hiralal Gordhandas v Jagmohandas Damodhardas & ors. Madhowji K. & Ch.

142-09—Bhai. K. & G. Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla & Mulla.

74-13—Dikshit & P. Yeshwant Vishnu Nane v. Keshavrao Bhaiji & ors. Judah & Sol.

1346-12—Judah and S. The Advocate-General of Bombay v Damodhardas Rangildas and ors. Matubhai, J. and M F. P. Pavri.

748-12—Hiralal and Co., Jamnadas Dewkaran v. Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co., a firm Pest. R. K. and Co.

539-12—Mulla and Mulla Radhakissondas Dwarkadas a firm v Motilal Rupchand a firms and ors. Dikshit and P. Mulji Kh. and Th.

317-12—Patell and Es. Bai Amtubai widow v. Javerbai and ors. Payne and Co. Little and Co. Patell and Vz.

83-13—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Naranji Jetha and Co., a firm v. Jamnabai widow. Dastur and Co.

42-13—Raghavaya N and Co., Manilal Chotalal v. Surajmal Liberchand a firm and ors. Surajmal and Co. Edg. G. W. Co.,

58-13—Khand. L. and M. Ranchordas Tribhowandas v Motiram Gangadhar and anr. Judah and S. Nadorshaw and D. Sabnis and G.

97-13—Captain and V. Haji Ahmed Saley Mahomed v. Wada Ibrahim and anr. Nadirshaw and D. Sabnis. and G.

98-13—Nadirsha and D. Dada Ibrahim and anr. v. Haji Ahmed Saleh Mahomed Captain and V.

1280-12—Dikshit & P. Khanderao Nava Moroba v. Vasantrao Nana Moroba and ors. Daph F. and D. Mulji K. and Th.

189-12—Manecklal & T. Ranchordas Hurjiwan and anr. v. Bboo Bucker Abdul Rahim Little and Co.

226-13—Unwalla P & P. Sorabji Dhanjibhai Dadysett v. Sulleman Abdulbhai & Co., a firm, Captain & C.

(*Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.*)

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

572-12—Mulla & Mulla. R D Sethna v. Kekhushru Cawasji Doctor & ors. Craig. B & Co. Vaccha & Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

689-13—Mulla & Mulla. Bai Shirinbai widow v. Bejonji Dorabji Daruwalla & ors. Ard H D & Co. Vaccha & Co.

REFERENCES.

L. A. Refer.

1-13 E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. Rustomji Byramji Jijibhoy and ors. Craigie B and C. Payne and Co., Little and Co.

2-13—E. F. Nicholson In Re Government v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay and ors. Craigie B and C. Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

Short Cause.

723-13—Sm. B & Co. Sorabji Pestonji Ghandy & Sons, a firm, v. Manukji Beramji Mody. Bal. & M.

Long Causes.

398-11—Jehangir M. and S. Ramdas Golraj and ors. v. Soonderji Arjoon a firm. Madhowji K. and Ch.

148-11—Bhai. K. & G Gomabhai widow v Khimji Gokuldas & ors. Daph F. D. Payne & Co.

1214-12—Dubash & Co. Ganpat, Govindrao v. Yemnabai widow & ors. Daph. F. & D. D. J. Mantri.

1351-12—Jehangir M. & S. H. K. Fadivany v. Nawab Karmalia Jung & ors. Beck M. R. & Co. Daph. F. & D.

917-12—Vachha & Co. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel v. Cassamalli Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy & anr. Payne & Co.

14-13—Raghavaya N. & Co. Mahomed Rahimtoolla v. Abdul Razak Haji Mahomed & anr. Ard. H. D. & Co.

512-12—Jehangir M. & S. Bayabai widow v. Abdulla Joosub & ors.

1225-12—Edg. G. W. & Co. Rudolph De Souza v. Augustino De Souza & ors. Sunderdas & Co. Motichand Mulla & Mulla & D.

774-12—Little & Co. Hooseinbhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v. Shaik Adam Husseinally Vasi & anr. Edgelow G. W. & Co. Bick M. R. and Co.

20-13—Ardeshir H D & Co. Nanakram Devidas v. Parbhulal Harilal Edg. G. W. and Co.

1932-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

1333-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Pragji Nanji & anr. v. Narotam Gordhandas & ors. Payne & Co.

776-12—Matubhai J & M. Kesserbai v. Gopinath Jiwan Keni. D J Mantri.

455-11—Mulla & Mulla. Adamji Ammarbhoy & ors. v. Abdeally Lukhmanji. Payne & Co.

1352-12—Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amin, Smetham B & Co.

1193-12—Vachha & Co. v. Manekchand Oukarji Narmada Shanker Harjiwan and ors.

585-11—Shamrao M. & H. v. Lakhmiram Kevalram Pitamber Akheram Jam R. & D.

347-12—Malvi H. M. & R. v. Lakshmibai widow & ors. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. Payne and Co.

1336-12—Edgelow G. and W. H. Co., Nagindas Bhagwandas Bachoo Harkissondas and ors. Shamrao M. and M. Mulji Kh. and Th.

589-11—Surajmal & Co. Mahomed Hassonalli & ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai & ors. Sm. M & H Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

MRS. BESANT'S PETITION REJECTED.

MRS. BESANT V. DRS. NAIR AND RAMA RAO.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ayling of the Madras High Court has passed orders declining to admit the revision petition filed by Mrs. Besant to set aside the order of discharge passed by Khan Bahadur Osman Sahib, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, in the two defamation suits brought by Mrs. Besant against the Hon. Dr. Nair and Dr. Rama Rao respectively. In declining to set aside the lower Court's order, His Lordship observed that after careful consideration he could only agree with the Magistrate that the article complained of was covered by exceptions 3 and 9 to section 499 of the I. P. C. The gist of the alleged defamation was of course contained in the statement that, though the complainant at first condemned Mr. Leadbeaters' practice, she subsequently supported it. In 1907, when Mr. Leadbeater was asked to define his position with regard to the charges brought against him, letters were exchanged between Mr. Leadbeater and Mrs. Besant and Mr. Leadbeater wrote to say that he would no longer repeat the advice. In the year 1908, Mrs. Besant declared that she had withdrawn her condemnation of Mr. Leadbeater as to the charges brought against him. That meant that she (Mrs. Besant) in a way supported his view of the teaching of self-abuse under certain regulations and conditions. From the materials before him, the writer of the article was justified in drawing the inference which he had drawn in his Medical Journal, while treating the subject from his standpoint of view and he was justified in making his comment in the article complained of.

With regard to delay in instituting the case, his Lordship observed that the article appeared in 1911, and the complaint was filed 16 or 17 months after the publication, and this fact was certainly against the complainant and no proper explanation was offered for such a long delay. In the end his Lordship said that the accused was protected under exceptions 3 and 9 to Section 499 I. P. C., and he therefore saw no reason to admit the revision petitions and to interfere with the Magistrate's order.

SUFFERINGS OF A CINDERELLA.

GIRL OF TWELVE AND HER TWO STEP-PARENTS.

"She is a poor little Cinderella," said Mr. Paul Taylor at Marylebone Police Court on August 11, in reference to Alice Louisa Filby, aged 12½, whose step-mother and step-father were charged with ill-treating and neglecting her, says a contemporary.

The defendants were Francis Henry Simkins and Harriet Hilda Simkins, of Weddington-road, Kentish Town.

Mr. Freke Palmer, for the N. S. P. C. C., said the female defendant married the child's father, who was a widower. Two other children were born, after which Filby died. The woman then married Simkins, and there was one child of that marriage.

The girl, he said, was the drudge of the family. She was sent out at a very early hour in the morning, was frequently kept out till late at night, and was often seen picking up food from the gutter.

Neighbours gave evidence bearing this out. One woman said she had given food to the girl when she had complained of being hungry. Witness had heard the child cry, "Oh, mother, don't!" and a sound as though she were being beaten. Once she saw Mrs. Simkins hit the girl across the mouth with a cane.

A doctor spoke of the child's suffering in health through neglect Mr. Paul Taylor said the child was evidently not an object of affection on the part of either the man or the woman; she was a poor little Cinderella. He bound the man over, and sentenced the woman to a month's imprisonment.

MINERALS OF INDIA.

LARGE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

STEADY RISE IN COAL OUTPUT.

INCREASE IN VALUES.

The following details of the Mineral Production of India during 1912, are issued by Mr. H. H. Hayden, Director, Geological Survey of India:—

In his introduction Mr. Hayden says the method of classification adopted in the first Review of Mineral Production published in these *Records* (Vol. XXXII), although admittedly not entirely satisfactory, is still the best that can be devised under present circumstances. The methods of collecting the returns are becoming more precise every year and the machinery employed for the purpose more efficient. Hence the number of minerals included in Class I—for which approximately trustworthy annual returns are available—is gradually increasing and it is hoped that before long the minerals of Class II—for which regularly recurring and full particulars cannot be procured—will be reduced to a very small number. In the case of minerals, such as tin-ore, still exploited chiefly under primitive native methods and thus forming the basis of an industry carried on by a large number of persons each working, independently and on a very small scale, the collection of reliable statistics is impossible, but the total error from year to year is not improbably approximately constant and the figures obtained may be accepted as a fairly reliable index to the general trend of the industry. In the case of gold, the small native alluvial industry contributes such an insignificant portion to the total outturn that any error from this source may be regarded as negligible.

TOTAL VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the values of the production of minerals for which returns are obtainable. It has not been customary hitherto to include in this table such materials as building stones, road metal and clay, since the returns are incomplete. To omit them altogether, however, is even more misleading than to include the returns in their imperfect state, and as the value is not inconsiderable, the figures have been added to the table; they probably represent less than half the actual production of those materials.

	1912. £	Increase £	Decrease £
Coal	3,310,365	807 749	..
Gold	2,271,806	35,963	..
Petroleum	975,278	90,830	..
Manganese-ore (a)	884,404	235,603	..
Salt (b)	509,824	40,580	..
Mica (c)	284 290	95,648	..
Building materials and road metal	270,960	24,534	..
Saltpetre	217,035	.....	3.233
Lead-ore and Lead	153,069	.....	28,910
Tungsten-ore	115,200	15,211	..
Ruby, Sapphire and spinel	69,547	1 953	..
Clay	68,187	.....	20
Iron-ore (d)	47,044	12,548	..
Tin-ore and Tin	50,944	26,013	..
Monazite	41,419	17,375	..
Copper-ore	13,709	10,305	..
Silver	11,879	254	..
Judestone (c)	10,800	.....	30 860
Magnesite	4,614	3,567	..
Chromite	3 849	.....	1,2 3
Alum	2,627	.....	192
Steatite	1,429	204	..
Corundum	1,295	.....	430
Garnet	1,176	.....	950
Gypsum	1.032	.....	1,276
Baxite	616	511	..
Diamond	411	.....	67
Platinum	38	142	..
Amber	179	46	..
Ochre	161	127	..
Samarskite	81	.....	8
Graphite	*Nil*	.....	9.425
Total	9,321,486	1,416,922	76 604
		×£1,340,318	

(a) Value f. o. b. at Indian Ports.
(b) Prices without duty.
(c) Export values.
(d) For provinces other than Bengal, Bihar and Orissa values estimated approximately.

It is highly satisfactory to note the very marked increase in the value of the mineral production of 1912 over that of all preceding years; the figures exceed those for 1911 by over a million and a quarter sterling, corresponding to a rise of nearly 17 per cent. Figures for individual minerals are almost equally satisfactory. There have been increases in the value of the outturn of most of the principal products such as coal, petroleum, manganese, salt, mica, wolfram, iron-ore and monazite, while in the case of only two minerals, lead and jadeite, has there been a considerable decrease in the output of any of the important products; in the case of jadeite the falling off was due to a reduced demand consequent on recent political disturbances in China.

The number of licenses and leases granted during the year amounted to 622 as against 775 in 1911. More than half of these were prospecting licenses taken out in Burma. 113 prospecting licenses and 34 mining leases were granted in the Central Provinces.

COAL.

The most important rise in the total value of the minerals produced during the year 1912 is due to coal, which accounts for considerably more than half the total increase, namely, the sum of £807,749, corresponding to an increase of 32.2 per cent. over the value of the outturn of the previous year. At the same time there was a considerable rise in pit's mouth value, from Rs. 2-11-4 to Rs. 3-6 per ton. Consequently the increase in the output was not so great as might be supposed from the rise in value. The total amount produced, however, amounted to nearly 14,750,000 tons, or nearly 16 per cent. more than was produced in the previous year, and nearly 2,000,000 tons more than was produced during the famous boom of 1908 when the output was over 12,750,000 tons, and the pit's mouth value rose to Rs. 3-15. With the exception of those of Baluchistan and Bengal most of the fields show a slight rise in pit's mouth value. In Baluchistan, however, the value fell from Rs. 10-11-1 in the previous year to Rs. 9-0-7 in 1912, whereas in the Jherria field the pit's mouth value rose to Rs. 2-14-1 and in the Raniganj field to Rs. 3-10.

Average price (per ton) of Coal extracted from the Mines in each province during the year 1912.

Province.	Rs.	a.	p.
Assam	4	12	4
Baluchistan	9	0	7
Bengal	3	11	3
Bihar and Orissa	2	15	8
Central India	3	3	5
Central Provinces	4	1	8
Nizam's Territory	6	0	0
North-West Frontier Province	5	0	0
Pujab	5	3	2
Rajputana (Bikaner)	3	6	2

There was a slight increase in the amount of coal exported during the year under review, the total quantity being 897,194 tons, as against 860,788 tons in 1911. It is clear, therefore, that the increased amount produced in 1912 over that of 1911, amounting, as it does, to nearly 2,000,000 tons, must have been absorbed by the country. Of this increased consumption, the Indian railways are responsible for rather more than one-fifth, the total quantity of coal burned by them during the year being 4,590,618 tons as against 4,223,020 tons in 1911. There consequently remains a balance of increase of over 1½ million tons, most of which must have been employed in other industries. This is an indication of remarkably rapid industrial expansion.

While the increase in the exports of coal was small the rise in imports was very considerable, namely, from 340,106 tons, including coke and patent fuel, in 1911, to 611,732 tons, or nearly double the amount, in the year, under review. This is no doubt attributable to the increased use by steamships of coal other than Indian. There are marked increases in the amount of Natal and Japanese coal imported, a considerable increase, amounting to more than 100 per cent in the imports of Australian coal, and a decrease in the imports of coal from the United Kingdom.

With the exception of Hyderabad (Singareni) and the North-West Frontier Province, the production of which latter is negligible there was an increase in the outturn of every province. This increase was of course greatest in Bengal Bihar and Orissa, that is to say, in the Raniganj and Jherria fields. Of the former the output increased from 4,311,956 tons to 4,044,268 tons and of the latter from 6,373,728 to 7,653,452 tons. Of the other Gondwana fields the output of Pellarpur in the Central Provinces decreased by about 10,000 tons and that of Singareni by over 20,000 tons. All the other fields show increases the outturn of the new Hingir field in Sambalpur having risen from 5,663 tons to 21,314 tons.

Provincial production of Coal during the year 1911 and 1912.

	1912. Tons.	Increase Tons.	Decrease Tons.
Assam	297,160	2,267	...
Baluchistan	54,386	8,679	...
Bengal	4,306,129		
Bihar and Orissa.	9,126,385	1,963,610	...
Central India	149,921	6,363	...
Central Provinces.	233,996	22,380	...
Hyderabad	481,652	.....	23,728
North-West Frontier Provinces...	50	.....	90
Punjab	38,409	7,834	...
Rajputana (Bikaner).	18,251	3,490	...
Total	14,706,339	2,014,623	23,818

I regret to have to record the extinction during the past year of the Indian graphite industry. The value of the output from the only mine worked to any serious extent, namely, that in Travancore fell from over £20,000 in 1910 to £9,425 in 1911. Owing to the difficulties of working, the mine was shut down at the beginning of the year under review and there is consequently no outturn for graphite in India for the year.

IRON-ORE.

Both in Orissa and in Singbhum there was a considerable increase in the amount of iron-ore produced; the rapid rise in value of the output from a little under £10,000 in the year 1910 to nearly £50,000 in the year nuder review furnishes evidence of the activity of the Tata and the Bengal Iron and Steel Companies.

Value of Iron-ore produced in India during 1911 and 1912.

	1911. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Bengal, Bihar and Orissa—		
Burdwan	780	1,350
Orissa	20,000	31,415
Singhbhum	7,162	10,055
Other Districts	237	267
Bombay	...	...
Burma	5,599	3,350
Central India	156	127
Central Provinces	470	461
Hyderabad	59	...
Rajputana	27	13
United Provinces	6	6
Total	34,496	47,044

There was a considerable rise in the total amount of labour employed in the coal fields during the year. The average number of persons employed daily was 132,567 as against 116,155 in 1911. There was also a slight increase in efficiency; the output per person employed rising from 109,47 tons in 1911 to 110.93 tons in year under review. The number of deaths by accidents in the mines was 174 or one less than the number for the previous year, while the death rate per 1,000 persons employed fell from 1.5 to 1.3.

GOLD.

There was a slight rise, amounting to nearly 1½ per cent. in the outturn of gold during the years under review. Work has ceased in Dharwar but the reduction on this account was more than compensated for by the increased outturn in Mysore and Hyderabad and on the Anantapur field in Madras.

Value of gold produced in India during 1911 and 1912.

	1911. Value. £	1912. Value. £
Dharwar	10,449	.....
Bombay—		
Burma—		
Myitkyina	24,269	18,931
Katha and Pakokku...	110	75
Upper Chindwin	.....	331
Hyderabad	52,070	64,980
Mysore	2,129,873	2,158,362
Madras	20,835	28,499
Punjab	518	583
United Provinces	19	45
Total	2,238,143	2,271,806

MANGANESE-ORE.

Last year I had to record a fall of 10 per cent. in quantity and 23½ per cent. in value in the production of manganese-ore over that of the previous year. In the year under review, however, this falling off was more than made good by a rise of over 56 per cent. in the value of the outturn. At the same time there was a slight fall in the amount produced. The rise in the value of the total output is therefore due to improved prices and not to increased out-turn, although no doubt the effect of these improved prices will be to reduce the existing stocks at the mines and lead to an increased output during the present year. The average value of first grade ore was 11.1d. and of second grade ore 10.8d. as against 9.5d. and 9.3d. in 1911.

The increase in the value of the production of mica recorded in the last Review was maintained during 1912, when the output rose from nearly 34,000 cwt. to over 43,000 cwt., and the value of the mica exported rose by over 50 per cent., from £188,642 in 1911 to £284,290 in 1912.

MONAZITE.

This mineral has now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. At present it is being worked only in Travancore. The output which amounted during the year 1911 to 832 tons valued at £24,044 rose in the year under review to 1,135 tons valued at £41,419. The property is in the hands of the London Cosmopolitan Mining Co., and as the figures are obtained from that Company through official channels the mineral has now been removed from Group II and placed in Group I, which include minerals for which fairly trustworthy returns are available.

PETROLEUM.

The output of Indian petroleum still continues steadily to increase and during last year exceeded by nearly sixteen million gallons, the highest output previously recorded, namely that for the year 1909. The amount won during 1912 was over 149,000,000 gallons valued at £975,278. The deeper sands which have recently been tapped at Yenangyaung have led to a considerable increase in the production of the field. In the year 1911, the output fell to about 166,500,000 gallons from nearly 175,000,000 gallons in the previous year. Now, however, it has risen again to nearly 190,000,000 gallons. There has also been an increase in the output of Singu and a large increase in that of the Minbu field, although the total outturn of the latter is still quite small, amounting only to a little under 4,000,000 gallons. There was again a small increase in the output of the Digboi field in Assam.

The amount of paraffin wax exported again showed a considerable rise, from 247,679 cwt. in the year 1911 to 260,244 cwt. in the year under review.

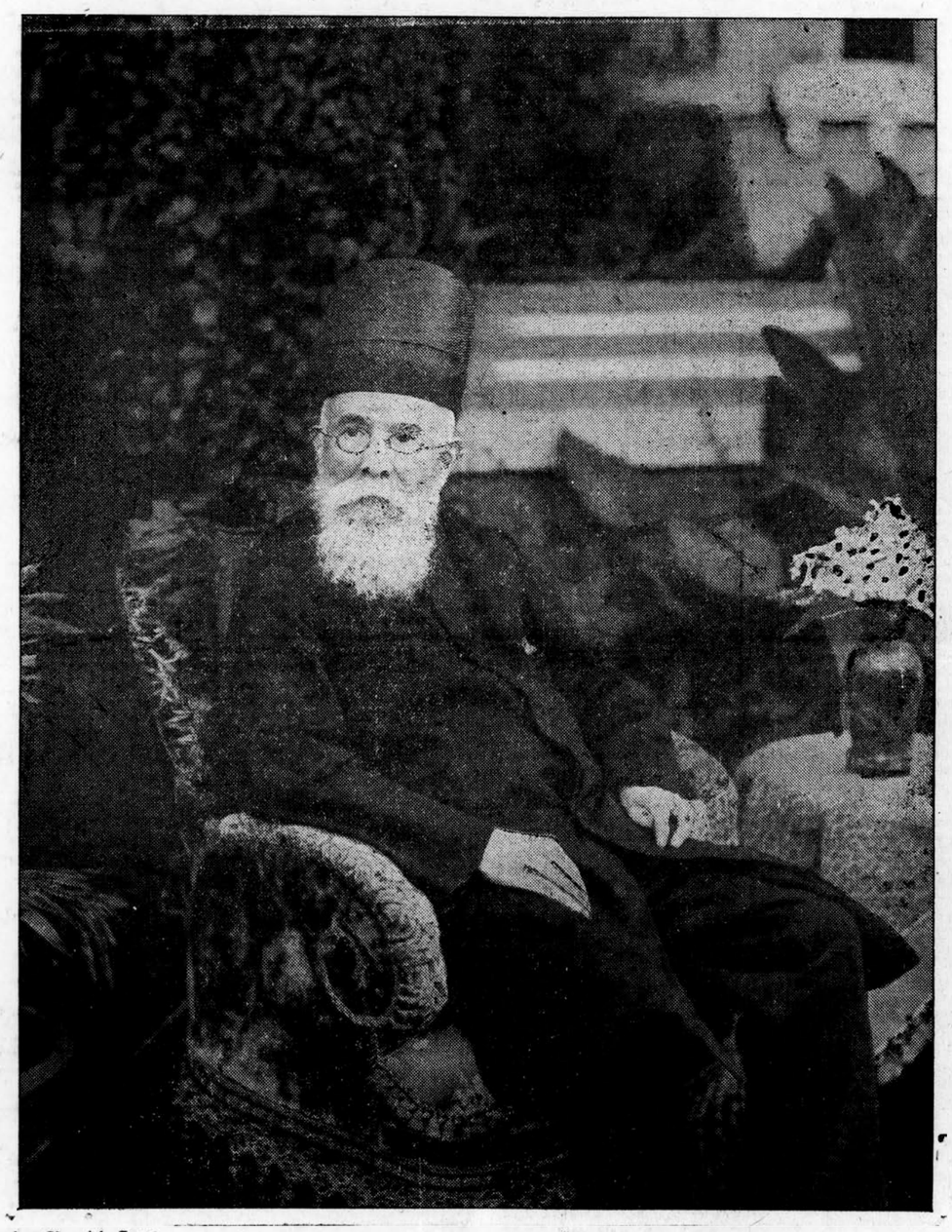
There was also a reduction in the amount of foreign kerosene imported during the year. This fell from over 75 million gallons to a little under sixty-two and a half million gallons in 1912.

COPPER.

The Cape Copper Company continued their energetic exploitation of the copper lodes of Singhbhum and produced during the year 8,984 tons of ore valued at £13,476. If this Company meets with the success that its enterprise deserves, copper will soon take its place among the more important mineral products of India. The total outturn during 1912 was 9,619 tons valued at £13,709 as against only 2,238 tons valued at £3,404 during 1911.

Mr. Glancy, C.S., Financial Adviser to the Hiderabad State, is now on a visit to Simla in connection with the affairs of the State he will confer with several departments including the Railway Board.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.



Bombay Chronicle Press.

INDIA'S GRAND OLD MAN.
Whose 88th birth-day is being celebrated to-day.

DOCTORS AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I trust with your unfailing courtesy you will be so good as to grant me the hospitality of your valued columns with a view to inviting the attention of the public to the following edifying excerpt called from a public address on "Vaccination Absurdities and Contradictions" delivered in the Masonic Hall, Bermingham, by Dr. Walter R. Hadwen, M.D., J.P., Gold Medallist in Medicine and in Surgery? Said R. Hadwen:—

"Dr. Bond, of Gloucester, Honorary Secretary of the so-called Jenner Society —of course you know the Jenner Society is Dr. Bond and Dr. Bond is the Jenner Society (Oh!)—lately published the fact that 1,100 Medical Officers of Health were dead against Anti-Vaccination and were entirely in favour of this extraordinary medical superstition. He claims from this fact that they had an unbiassed medical opinion. But do you get an unbiassed medical opinion from these 1,100 Medical Officers of Health? Certainly not. The terms of their agreement, the terms of their appointment from headquarters, the Local Government Board, not only completely close their mouths but prevent them from exercising their minds in full freedom on the subject. You know how it was a little time ago when a man of the very highest attainments [Dr. W. Scott-Tebb, M.D., M.A., D.P.H.] was appointed to the post of Medical Officer of Health at Penge, just outside London, selected unanimously by the Sanitary Committee out of a large number of competitors. When his name went to the Local Government Board, the Local Government Board refused to sanction the appointment, because he had written a scientific work detailing the question of vaccination and showing that vaccination was a fraud (shame!) A Medical Officer of Health cannot hold, dare not hold an opinion of his own on the subject or the Local Government Board says "Clear him out!" The vaccination creed becomes a question of his bread and butter. (Shame!) It *is* a shame; I echo what you say; it is a shame that a scientific man cannot exercise his opinion on this subject, that a scientific man dare not stand for what he believes to be right on this matter without running the risk of being robbed of his situation and of having a possibly brilliant future sacrificed at the behest of a miserable plea like this. And yet Dr. Bond boasts that 1,100 Medical Officers of Health have signed a testimonial in favour of vaccination! (Applause) . . . . . The Public Vaccinators of the Borough of Hackney have just claimed for vaccination fees during the last twelve months no less than £4,839—(shame) and the Public Vaccinator of Marylebone has sent in a bill for three months for £2,000. You cannot be surprised if they all believe in it (Laughter) You cannot be surprised at the Medical Profession believing in vaccination because it has become lately a magnificent endowment and if there is one thing in the world that wants disestablishing and disendowing, there is no doubt about it, it is this miserable practice. (Cheers).

Your readers will now readily realize that it is emphatically good in a professional sense to support vaccination; it is bad to question it. The doctors are, as Prof. A. R. Wallace, O.M., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S. says "not the best judges of the results of vaccination" because "they are interested parties both pecuniarily and in a much greated degree on account of professional training and prestige." The unanimity of the Medical Officers of Health is, therefore, *not* an argument for vaccination. It is an unanimity maintained by the State and in the words "Standard" December 1910) of Dr. Charles Creeghton, M.D., M.A. one of our leading scientists, author of the article against vaccination in the "Eue Yelopaedia Brittanica" (9th ed.) and the historian of Epidemic Deseases *"would crumble to pieces the moment the sanction of Parliament was withdrawn."*—Yours, etc.,

G. S. MIRZAN.

"Cherag" Office.

VEGETARIAN HOSPITAL IN LONDON.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to draw your humanitarian readers' attention to a remarkable institution in London, which is The Lady Margaret Hospital, Bromley, Kent, founded ten years ago by the well-known physician, Dr. Josiah Oldfield.

In the above mentioned hospital no flesh is eaten by the patients or the staff. It is a vegetarian, or as it is fashionably called, fruitarian hospital, where Englishmen and Englishwomen are cured of various diseases, and are thereby warned against the injurious effects of flesh-eating.

Several distinguished ladies such as the Countess of Derby, Lady Bentinck, the Marchioness of Headfort are its patronesses, and it has been doing excellent work to prove to the English nation the advantages of the vegetarian diet in curing diseases.

I pray that such vegetarian hospitals may be opened in India. Yours, etc.

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, 31st August, 1913.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

DEBATE ON POST GRADUATE STUDIES.

At an adjourned meeting of the Senate to be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Saturday next at 5-45 p.m., the debate on "Development of University Post-graduate Studies," will be resumed. Messrs. K. Subramani Aiyer and D. G. Padhye will move a number of amendments to Principal Coveinton's motion on the above subject.

Further amendments to Principal Covernton's motion on the above subject.

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DO DOCTORS MAKE THEIR VOICES HEARD?

THE DEAN'S NOTABLE APPEAL TO THE DOCTORS IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, Dr. Inge, made a notable appeal to doctors, apropos of the Medical Congress in London, in a sermon last Sunday morning, as also Bishop Ryle in Westminster Abbey.

"The doctors have much to teach us," said Dr. Inge; "I am going to urge very respectfully in the course of this sermon that they do not make their voices hear quite enough. In their private practice they have to a large extent succeeded to some of the functions of the mediæval priests. It is they who now hear the confessions of anxious and conscience-stricken penitents; it is they who prescribe dietary disciplines and various quaint penances; it is they who send people on pilgrimages to distant lands.

WHAT THE DOCTOR KNOWS.

"Moreover, owing to the state of neglect into which the art of spiritual therapeutics has fallen in Protestant countries, the physician usually knows more than the clergyman about the real springs of action, the secret causes of sin and sorrow, the subtle and delicate influences by which soul and body affect each other, the mysterious and melancholy trammels of morbid heredity, and the unrecognised heroism of struggles against it. To him, and not always to the clergyman, are known the storms and stress which often accompany the beginning and sometimes the end of the sexual life, the nervous instability which may show itself in mental depression, in foolish and violent partisanship, in loss of natural affection, and in many of natural affection, and in many other obscure ways. In short, when a physician of the soul preaches to physicians of the body he is presuming to instruct those who probably know more of his own trade than he does himself.

MEDICAL AND SPIRITUAL ADVICE.

"It would be tempting to draw a parallel between modern developments of medical science and the advice which the most experienced spiritual guides give to those who consult them. For instance, we are no longer encouraged to muffle up our throats to keep out bronchitis, and to pad our chests against consumption. We are not bled to reduce our temperatures, or taught to be afraid of fresh air. In many cases no frontal attack is made on a local disease, but attention is given to the general health. Recently it has been recognised that the microbes are not all our enemies, and whole armies of 'friendlies' are sometimes injected to do battle with the intruders.

VALUE OF FRESH AIR.

"So in the spiritual life we have learned the value of fresh air. Solitude is dangerous; active life among our fellow-men is salutary. Many faults resist obstinately any direct assault, but yield to a treatment which aims at strengthening the whole character. We are warned that we shall never keep the Commandments by striving to obey them one by one; nor, on the other hand, can we, properly speaking, keep any of them if we deliberately allow ourselves to break one. As St. James says: 'Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all.' Again, the wise spiritual guide desires to build up a strong character with positive characteristics; he is not in favour of 'letting blood' to reduce exuberant vitality. He remembers that where the old law dealt in prohibitions, the Gospel lifts us into a region where prohibitions are needless. He who has learned that 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God' needs no more the seventh Commandment; he who has learned that 'Blessed are the poor in spirit' need not trouble himself about the tenth. Once more we have learned how in the life of the soul, as in the life of the body, there are laws of growth and habit. The mischief of years cannot be cured in hours. Habit can only be cured by habit. The law of the Spirit of life alone can deliver us from the law of sin and death.

"Though the mutual understanding between physicians of souls and bodies is by no means so complete as it should be, common sense and observation do frequently suggest to the physician an appeal to moral and religious motives, and to the clergyman that the case before him is one for the physician rather than for himself. I am not competent to say whether a physician would find it worth while to study the best Catholic manuals of spiritual direction; but I have no doubt that the clergy would find themselves amply repaid for time spent in acquiring a knowledge of medical psychology. Possessed of this knowledge, a clergyman might often be a valued helper to the doctor in the sick room, instead of only coming in at the last as the herald of the undertaker.

"The true priest does wield a spiritual dynamic which, if he knows the limitations imposed on him by Nature's laws, may be a potent adjunct to the art of the physician. The religion of Christ does heal as well as console. The forgiveness of past errors through Christ is a fact, and not only in the transcendental sphere. 'From the hygienic side,' writes an American professor of medicine, 'there is a tremendous advantage to be gained from the religious advantage to be gained from the religious appeal whenever it can be used.' Even a little knowledge of this kind will sometimes enable us to see what is the matter with a person whose conduct is causing his friends anxiety.

COMING TO THE POINT.

"After this preamble I come to the point which I wish with all possible respect to press upon the leaders of the medical profession. They are, as I have said, our modern father confessors. Men and women now go to them who formerly went to the clergy. They have earned, and they have received, the confidence of all who are in trouble about their bodies, and of many who are in trouble about their souls. No one can speak too gratefully of the way in which this work is done, of the skill, the kindness, the understanding sympathy, the charitable, but not too easy-going, toleration of human infirmity which the patient can depend on receiving from his medical adviser. The public has no cause to grumble if the physician says that his duties to his patients leave him no time for anything else.

THE QUESTION.

"Nevertheless I do wish to put this question. *Does the medical profession as a whole take its proper part in guiding and influencing public opinion in those matters wherein its members alone can speak with authority?*

"I remember a short biography of that great man, Sir James Paget, written by a former Canon of this Cathedral, a friend and admirer of that eminent surgeon. After doing justice to his many great qualities, the biographer (if I remember right) complains that Paget seems to have suffered from 'State-blindness,' by which he means to indicate that his hero was too indifferent to social reform. Would it be altogether untrue to say that the majority of physicians and surgeons are content to do their best for their patients and keep for the most part out of public affairs even when matters which they understand better than anyone else are under discussion? There are none who in private conversation talk more sanely and wisely about such questions. Their freedom from prejudice and sentimentality is most refreshing, and justifies the saying of Nietzsche that the best thing about science is the pure and wholesome air that blows round it.

ARE DOCTORS STATE-BLIND?

"We have felt this invigorating atmosphere in reading the reports of this great Congress. But when a measure is brought in such as the Mental Deficiency Bill this year, where is the medical profession? Some leading physicians did speak out. But did the profession throw its whole weight into the scale in support of the Government, when two or three unscrupulous obstructives were trying to destroy the Bill? A few did so, but most of the work, I think, was left to a society of laymen.

"There are other matters in which very much might be done by legislation for the health of the nation, matters which no doubt are as yet not practical politics, but which might become so if science would speak out and go on speaking. For scientific men are listened to, even in an age which despises intellect.

"A man may forget that he has a mind, and deny that he has a soul; but he cannot get rid of his body. All those problems of heredity and schemes for the improvement of the human stock, which are grouped under the new word eugenics, are attracting increasing attention, even among the intelligent working classes. Would it not be possible for the medical profession to recognise that they are called to an even higher duty than that of keeping the breath in their patients' bodies as long as possible, a duty which, as none know better than they, is often of doubtful advantage?

EDUCATING PUBLIC OPINION.

"To educate public opinion is a painful duty, but in a democratic State it must be faced, and each of the great professions has its allotted task in keeping the public well informed in the subject on which it can speak, with authority. If they do not undertake this work, it will not be done at all. Professional politicians cannot do it. If the State is an organism, as we are constantly told, the great professions are its organs, with definite functions to perform in the economy of the whole. If they fail in this, there will be what St. Paul calls 'schism in the body'; there will be disease in the body politic.

"So far as one can predict, natural science, and the science of health in particular, must hold an ever-increasing prominence in the life of nations. In all dreams of a future Utopia large drafts are made on the future resources of medical science. And the history of the last 100 years justifies the hope that far more may be achieved in this way for human welfare and happiness than by any political or economic changes. We may look forward to a time when many of the diseases which now ravage humanity will have gone the way of leprosy and typhus; when some morally unobjectionable way of regulating population will have been discovered; when the average health, strength and beauty of the people wil be greatly enhanced; and when these crimes and vices which crop up, as if by fatality, in tainted stocks will be comparatively rare.

THE FUTURE OF THE RACE.

The knowledge which makes this real progress possible is a divine revelation intended to be used. As it advances it will lighten the task of the religious teacher, the moralist, and the social reformer, and will make the work of the doctor less tragic than it often is now. *The human race at present is a mere caricature of what it may be in the distant future if science is allowed to pursue her beneficent course unchecked by that false kind of humanitarianism which is kind only to be cruel.* Intellectual and moral improvement will be as great as physical; the race will make a long stride forward towards the perfect man.

CHORUS-GIRL BRIDES.

LADY SAYS "THEY HAVE NEITHER HEARTS NOR BRAINS."

Miss May Yohe recently gave her views on the chorus-girl to "The Daily News." Commenting on this interview, "The World" refers to "another aspect—the most serious one of all."

"The chorus-girl," says the article, "is out for marriage with money; not infrequently she attains her object, and the result is a joyless, loveless union that is often ended in the Divorce Court, or dissolved by mutual consent, though the legal bond continues. Rarely are there children, for this implies a degree of unselfishness foreign to the nature of either party. They are out for enjoyment at somebody else's expense, and that either should be expected to sacrifice even an hour of selfish comfort would be deemed blasphemy against their gospel of having a good time of it."

A letter from a lady whose son married a chorus-girl is quoted. "If only our sons would be wise in time and see these women as they really are before it is too late," says this letter. "They have neither hearts nor brains, only an infinite capacity for spending money. They are quicksands where gold is concerned. As long as plenty is forthcoming they smile and flatter, but oh! the bitter abuse and the scenes when the least self-denial is expected. . . . . All I can do is to pray that other young men may be spared the fate that has overtaken my son. His life is wasted."

EDISON'S LATEST FOR LONDON.

TALKING PICTURES ON THE KINEMA.

Combinations of moving pictures and the phonograph are not unknown to London pleasure-seekers, but it has remained for Mr. Edison to produce such a synchronisation of the two as to present plays in which the action and the voice of the actors are faithfully and simultaneously rendered says the "Daily Chronicle."

Already Jury's Imperial Pictures, Limited, the holders of the sole rights for Great Britain and the Channel Islands, have exhibited the new kinetophone productions before the King and Queen. On August 12th in the little theatre at Tower-street, W.C., a representative of "The Daily Chronicle" was given a private view of plays and other items that will be "released' to London audiences during the next week or two.

The small experimental theatre was not an ideal one for presenting the best possible results, but the perfection of "timing" voice and action was startling. There were presented in quick succession a scene from a drama, performances on the violin and other instruments, vocal solos and choruses, step dancing, the barking of dogs, and many other subjects that would give an idea of the fidelity with which movement and sound can be recorded and reproduced. Perhaps the most natural record was that of the voices of the dogs, which came bounding into the picture in most exciting fashion.

SELLING A WIFE.

HUSBAND'S BARGAIN WITH CAPTAIN FOR TEN SHILLINGS.

A verdict of "Suicide whilst temporarily insane" was returned at the inquest on 12th August on Albert Thomas, 41, dock labourer, of Limehouse, who cut his throat after making an attack on his wife and daughter with a razor.

Mrs. Thomas said at times deceased had been very strange in his manner. A few years ago he came to her, after failing to get work, and said, "I have sold you to a captain for 10s." She jokingly remarked that that was a poor price, but he replied, "Off you go to him."

She saw the relieving officer about her husband, but his condition was not considered bad enough to warrant his being removed.

THE NEW PEPYS.

(Extracts from his Diary for 1913.)

August 3 (*Lord's Day*): This forenoon to church in company with a sprightly madame with whom I had converse at breakfast, she being well attired and of a pleasing presence, and is I find a widow, but I like her not on a closer acquaintance. A vile incommodious seat, and a poor silly sermon by a vain fellow from Oxford, who had neither sense nor doctrine. So did put but 6 pence in the plate.

Presently to the Yacht Club and looking up Admirall Topper, whom by luck I catcht just sitting to lunch, so would have me join him. And as good a roast duck, methinks, as ever I did taste, onlie for a thought too much sage in the stuffing, and the late pease something wooliy. After, in the smoaking room, where much merrie company, and one present who is acquainted with young Walter, the broaker, whose private marriage with Mistress D. Joel be now in everybody's mouth, and he speak mighty well of the bridegroom, and both as deep in love as never was.

Walking on the Common for the air before dinner, and whom should I meet but Brother Tom. He here for the week, and Hester left at home in Warwickshire, which do speak a lack of affection on Tom's part that I like not. He turning to walk with me, and staid by me for more than ½ hour, being, as I well see, for squeazing me of an invitation to dinner. But to that I tumbled not, knowing broher, and that standing dinner shall surely be but the prelude to apping me for a loan, which is a thing not to be thought of, and no true kindness to encourage him.

August 4 (*Bank Holiday*): Up betimes and to array myself in my new reefer jacket with the brass buttons, and white peak-cap and duck trousers, which do sit me well enough, but something chill about the leggs. So to the Club and to pick up friend Topper, with whom to Cowes by a steam launch, and there, by favour of the Admirall, into the Royal Squadron Gardens. A great gathering of the quality, and a brave show in the Roads, the like of which I doubt was ever before seen in all the world; and presently a mighty shouting and clapping when the King's cutter, *Britannia*, sayled by Captain P. Hunloke, did come home a winner. But Lord! This yacht raoing do seem to me but poor sport to watch from land; and what did please me more than aught else was my Lady Trimworth's beckoning of me to goe and speak with her, who can, I think, compare for looks with any on the lawn, and of sprightly discourse withal. Soe we two well matched.

Some discourse with my Lord C. Beresford touching the parlous state of the Fleet. He in whole sincurrence with me concerning the vicious administration of the present Board, and the dangers that do now besett us from the eagerness of the Prussians in building ships of the line; and, for all that some doe disable my Lord's judgment, is, to my thinking, a very sound, sober, and sensible man.

While I am talking with my Lord, come up Senor Rigolossi, the Buenos Ayres beef king. He here with his floating palace, *Sybaris*, and will have me dine with him on board this night, and take no refusal. Soe, allbeit I am promist to the Admirall, was fain to consent.

August 5: Up late this day, having a vile naughty head-ache, and my bigg-toe is, I find, swollen and tender; for which was at first at a loss to accompt, till remembering that I did catch it in a coyl of roaps on the deck of the *Sybaris* last night.

To hobble out and take the air on the Common, where is brother Tom, and he with 2 wenches, mighty comedy, and did present me to them as Hester's Cozens. Soe as I would not be uncivil to her relatives, did invite them and Tom to lunch with me early at the Queen's, and afterwards by launch round the Island, taking Cowes awhile on the way. A mighty good day, and all merrie, but somewhat choppy off the Needles, whereby our elder cozen was sorely sick.

August 6: Upp betimes, being promist to give Hester's cozens a swimming lesson, which I did, finding them very docile, yet playful withal. And after breakfast to take them round Portsmouth Harbour.

Outside mine hotel did meet the Admirall, but did cutt me dead; and I doubt not in a tosse by reason of my failing of him for dinner on Monday. Which do speak ill of him, thus to nourish rancour. Anon a merrie tripp round the harbour in a sculling wherry, and afterwards Hester's cozens to lunch with me. Again meeting the Admirall near the landing-stage; and now, it seems, recovered of his sulks, for upp most friendly cordiall, and to shake me by the hand. For the which I could plainly see the cause by his twiddling of his moustaches and looking sideways at our cozens. And this in a man of his years I could not but laugh at, but for the better appeasing of him did bid him join us at lunch. So afterwards in a motor-car found Hayling Islands, and all merie.

August 7: This day I went back to Town.

August 8: To our Trust Company's office, and to reckon with Master Secretary the expenses of our going to Trans-Caucasia, and the check therefor to be drawn at Monday's Board.

August 9: To Wimbledon, upon the invitation of Mistress Wigg, the General's lady, and to play tennis with her young people; and, allbeit not in my best vein, yet some good fast games, and the ayr up on the hill, methinks, as good as Brighton. Soe home with zest for dinner, and did eat twice of a ragout of veale, which cook do make better than anything in the world.

August 10 (*Lord's Day*): This *day* I did draw my wife a check for 20 pounds, which is to cover her charges at Harrogate with Cozen Roger and his lady, and to keep her during my absence. The which, God knows, I can ill afford; yet the wretch showing no gratitude, but rather complaining that it shall ill suffice, and did urge that I should make it 25. But this I would not, and she is to write to me at the poste restante in Trans-Caucasia, if she cannot borrow of Roger's lady to meet her needs.

Now to bid farewell awhile to this writing in my diary; wherein I shall inscribe naught further until my return from the Caucasus. From which region of bugges and cut-throats may the good God bring me home safe and prosperous. To whose Providence I do now commend me.—"Truth."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

POTAGE NAPOLITAN.
FISH A L'HORLY.
COLD DUCK A LA PAIX.
CORNED MUTTON AU SUPREME FAVORITE.
CUCUMBER SAVOURY.
LADY PUDDING.

Duck Re. 1/- Mutton As. 12. Tomatoes and Cucumber As. 6. Eggs As. 7. (1 doz) Potatoes As. 3. Vegetables. As. 3. Odds and Ends As. 4. Total Rs. 3-5.

POTAGE NAPOLITAN.

Take 5 or 6 tomatoes and the same number of potatoes, and boil them togetner in enough water just to cook them and no more, very slightly salted. When sufficiently cooked rub them through a sieve, return the puree to the water in which the vegetables were cooked which should be reduced by boiling to the quantity required for soup, with a good lump of butter, sugar enough to take off the unpleasant smarpness of this soup pepper and salt to taste. Boil for a few minutes and serve.

FISH A L'HORLY.

Set the fillets of fish to marinade for an hour in a mixture of oil, chilli and carragon vinegar onion juice and chopped parsley. Make a not too thin batter in the usual way, but adding a tablespoonful of salad oil (reserving the whites) a good hour before you need it, as batter should always stand before it is used. Just before using whip in the well beaten whites. Dip each fillet in the batter, fry in boiling fat, serve on a paper or linen doyley with fired parsley and good white sauce flavoured slightly with lime juice and peel.

COLD DUCK A LA PAIX.

Set the duck to braise in the usual way and let it get quite cold. Make a stuffing mixture of cooked and pounded calf's liver, minced mushrooms, gherkins, some undiluted tinned milk or cream, and a glass of port with rather high flavouring. With this stuff the duck. Make some well flavoured glaze by boiling down the giblets, and adding gelatine if necessary, and glaze the duck well. For serving, it should be cut into neat pieces and laid in a circle with alternate slices of the stuffing and centre filled with the broken up glaze.

CORNED MUTTON AU SUPREME FAVORITE.

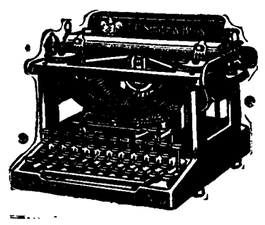
Let the cook corn the mutton for three or four hours. Cut the meat off in neat thickish fillets, and set in a casserole with butter, pepper, onion juice, and wineglassful and a half of claret or burgundy and red currant jelly. Cover closely and set in a moderate oven for an hour. Serve on a puree of french beans, with its own gravy.

CUCUMBER SAVOURY.

Thinly peel two cucumber and cut in rounds a third of an inch thick; put them in a dish with a little salt and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar for a few hours. Drain them, and set them in a pan with a good tablespounful of butter, some pepper, a dash of nutmeg and a pinch of sugar; cook over a low fire till tender, pour off the butter and add a wineglassful of good white sauce and simmer till quite. soft. Place the slices in a hot dish, richen the sauce with egg yolks and cream, a little lime juice and some finely minced parsley pour over the slices and serve with tiny fried sippets.

LADY PUDDING.

Take equal weights of flour, butter and sugar, beating the butter to a cream and adding first the sugar and then the flour; beat into this the yolks of three or four eggs (the last for two tablespoonfuls of flour) a dozen sweet almonds blanched and pounded, the grated rind of a lime and lastly the whites already whipped to a stiff froth. Butter small china moulds, half fill with the mixture, set in a warm place to rise for five minutes, bake for half an hour.



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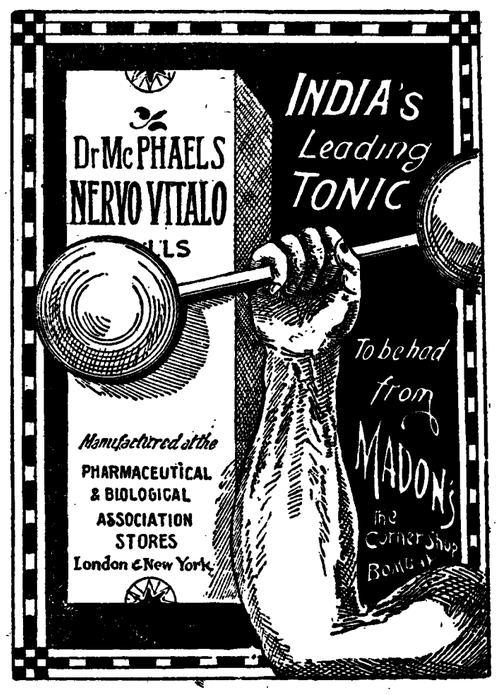
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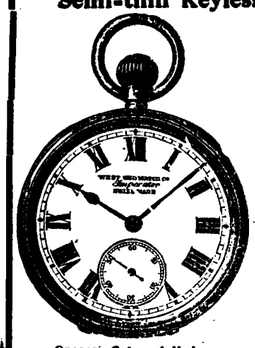

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